The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

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	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 inch	$ 3 50	$ 4 50	$ 5 50	$ 8 00	¼ col	$ 9 00	$ 18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

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All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWNOS, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY, March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars, Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov-27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

FOR FINE AND FANCY PRINTING
Go to the JOURNAL Office.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

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—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1700.

—:o:—

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

—:o:—

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AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

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BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, August 11, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit :

All of defendant's right, title and interest in all those certain lots of ground, situate in Cook's addition to Broad Top City, being lots numbered 38, 39 and 40 in the plan of said addition, bounded as follows : Lot No. 39 fronting 40 feet on Cherry street and running back at right angles 90 feet to lot No. 37. Lot No. 38 being on the corner of Cherry and Spruce streets, fronting 40 feet on Cherry street and running back 90 feet to lot No. 37. Lot No. 48, adjoining lot No. 39 fronting 40 feet on Cherry street and running back 150 feet to Laurel street.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Peck.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Dublin township, County of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: On the east by lands of Skinner's heirs, on the west by lands of Henry McGowan, on the north by lands of Finley's heirs, on the south by lands of Philip Weaver, containing 266 acres and allowances, having thereon erected a large weatherboarded dwelling house, plank stable, log stable, smoke house, spring house, and other outbuildings.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William P. Ramsey.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of ground, situated in the Borough of Coalmont, county of Huntingdon, State of Penn. fronting 275 feet on an alley, and extending back to the boundary line of Levering tract about 100 feet, thence along the Levering line to where it connects the other line, having thereon erected a one and a half story plank house.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Hill.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land, situated in the Township of Clay, county of Huntingdon, and State of Penn., bounded as follows: on the east by lands of John Wagoner, on the west by lands of Henry Willer, on the north by lands of John Baker, on the south by lands of Henry McNerlon, containing thirty-five acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story plank house, other outbuildings.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Anderson Wagoner.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest, in a certain half lot of ground, situate in the borough of West Huntingdon, fronting on Mifflin street 25 feet, and extending back to an alley 150 feet, having thereon erected a one and a half story log house, frame stable, and other outbuildings, now occupied by defendant.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William A. Morgan.

ALSO—All of defendants' right, title and interest in a certain tract of land situate in the township of Tell, county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and bounded as follows: On the west by lands of Frederick Love and William Vaun, on the north by lands of George Briggs, on the south by lands of Thomas Cisney and Haus, Rees & Sons., containing 80 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one and a half story log house, known as the Nossville orchard.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel J. Hockenberry and Samuel Conner.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situated in McConnelstown, and county of Huntingdon, fronting on Bedford street or public road, 66 feet, and running back 156 feet, more or less, to an alley joined on the east by lot of Jonas Bookwalter, on the west by lot of Crofeer, having thereon erected a two story frame house with basement.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Megahan.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land, situated in the township of Barree, county of Huntingdon, Penn, bounded as follows: on the east by lands of Jonathan W. Hough, on the west by lands of Peter Livingston, on the north by lands of John Oaks and Job Slack, on the south by lands of Jonathan W. Hough, containing 153 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one and one half story frame house, frame barn, spring house, and other out buildings. Also a water power saw mill.
Also, all defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land, situated in the township of Barree, county of Huntingdon, Penn., bounded as follows: on the east by lands of Peter Livingston, on the west by lands of Joseph Forrest, on the north by lands of James Livingston and the village of Saulsburg, and on the south by lands of James stewart, containing 100 acres, having thereon erected a two story log house weatherboarded, frame bank barn, wagon shed, and other out buildings.
Also, all of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situated in the township of Warriorsmark, county of Huntingdon, Penn., bounded as follows: on the northwest by lands of John Wry, on the southwest by lands of Samuel Stine, containing 1½ acres, having thereon erected a large two story brick house, log stable, carriage house, and other out buildings.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Martin Walker.

ALSO—A certain two storied frame Curch Building, 40x60 feet located on a lot or piece of ground in the village of M'Connellstown, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, bounded in front by the public road running from Huntingdon to Bedford, on the west by lot of James McCoy, on the north by the burrying ground, and on the east by David Megahan and the ground covered by said building, and the lot or piece of ground adjacent and appurtenant to said building.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Yocum, Abraham Snare, John Yocum, Robert Given, Solomon Bupp, W. B. Watson, Luden Norris, Wm. States and Israel Bumgardner, Trustees of the Methodest Episcopal Church, of M'Connellstown and contractors.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the west by Washington street, on the south by an alley, on the east by King street, and on the north by lot now or formerly owned by Henry Grazier, said lot being No. 64 in the plan of said borough, having thereon erected a frame or log house, and other outbuildings.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Bruner.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, fronting on the west side of King street, being 60 feet in breadth and extending in depth at right angles to Washington street, 150 feet, bounded by said Washington street on the west, a 12 foot alley on the south, King street on the east, and lots now or lately belonging to Abraham Renner and Mary Jones on the north, and numbered 70 in the town plot as laid out and marked in the borough of Petersburg, having thereon erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Arabella J. Johnston.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and inters in a certain lot of ground, situated it West Huntingdon, now part of the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 50 feet on Washington street, and extending in depth at right angles to the same 150 feet to a 15 feet alley, being lot No. 186, in the plan of said town of West Huntingdon, and having thereon erected a two story frame plank dwelling house, and other out buildings.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Daniel Pope.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situated in the borough of West Huntsngdon, Pa., fronting 50 feet on Mifflin street, and extending back to an alley 100, joined on the south by lot of Butler, on the north by lot of Ongle, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house.
Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert S. Green.

ALSO—All that certain lot or parcel of ground situate in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 100 feet on Mifflin street and 150 feet on Cypress street, now 14th street, comprising two adjoining lots, numbered respectfully 321 and 334 in the genefal plan of West Huntingdon, bounded on the north by Mifflin street, on the east by Cypress, now 14th street, on the south by an alley, and on the west by lot No. 339.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of P. H. Drhue, owner or reputed owner.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 20 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. AMON HOUCK,
Sheriff's Office, } [Sheriff.
Huntingdon, July 23, '73. }

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of June, A. D., 1873, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of August, 1873, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 19th day of June, A. D., 1873, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 18th day,) of August, A. D., 1873, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

LIST OF TRAVERSE JURORS FOR a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon the third Monday and 18th day of August, A. D. 1873.
R. W. Allison, farmer, Brady; George S. Baker, constable, Orbisonia; Reuben Boller, laborer, Hopewell; John Carmon, bricklayer, Huntingdon; Asahel Corbin, farmer, Henderson; John Enyeart, farmer, Shirley; Thomas C. Fisher, merchant, Huntingdon; Elijah French, farmer, Tod; N. G. Horton, do. do.; W. A. Hudson, do. Dublin; Reuben Hagan, do. West; T. R. Henderson, merchant, Clay; Moses Hamer, jr., farmer, Walker; John W. Heaton, laborer, Cassville; Nicholas Isenberg, Auctioneer, Porter; Thomas Jackson, weighmaster, Huntingdon; G. M. Jeffries, farmer, Dublin; John Kinch, blacksmith, Franklin; Robert Lott, laborer, Huntingdon; Alfred Lamberson, mechanic, Mapleton; Henry A. Mark, farmer, Juniata; W. Matthews, laborer, Oneida; John Montague, farmer, Cromwell; G. A. Miller, clerk, Huntingdon; G. W. Magill, farmer, Jackson; D. R. P. Neely, gent, Orbtsonia; Joseph Oburn merchant, West; D. S. Peterson, carpenter, Dublin; W. P. Ramsey, farmer, do.; Allison Speck, farmer, Brady; H. D. Strickler, Plasterer, Huntingdon; J. G. Stewart, gent, Mount Union; Samuel Work, farmer, Porter; B. F. Wolfkill, do. Brady; J. F. Yocum, do. Walker; Elmer Yocum, do. Juniata.
Given under our hands this 20th day of May, 1873.
AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
S. B. CRANEY, } Jury Com'rs.
JOHN VANDEVANDER. }
July16-4t.

The Muses' Bower.

[For the JOURNAL.]

Chained.

BY THE BARD OF THE MOUNTAIN.

Fast chained by bleak adversity,
My weary spirit helpless lies,
And waits till by stern fate's decree
It to its wonted sphere shall rise.

My saddened heart the torrent drinks
That flows through cold misfortune's vale,
Where loathsome verdure lines its brink,
Unwilling I its stench inhale.

Could I the potent ore possess
That glitters in Australian mines,
How soon would fawning millions press
To worship at my golden shrine?

But fashion's pampered nurslings sneer
At common sense in homespun gray,
Whilst I the hot, unbidden tear
In silent anguish brush away.

Oh, grant me but the freedman's dole,
Whose chains my trembling hand did smite,
Nor longer leave my panting soul
To battle with the mists of night.

Whilst he in learning's gilded halls,
The power that moves the world invokes,
My drooping head despondent falls
Beneath the fell oppressor's stroke.

Let hope's resplendent light illume
My path with one faint flickering ray,
To cheer the soul-destroying gloom
That hovers o'er the murky way.

The Story-Teller.

MY WIDOW.

BY ROCHESTER.

JONES advised me not to marry her—he said she was too young and pretty.

Farnum advised me to be an old bachelor—told me a man past forty simply made a fool of himself by matrimony.

Tewksbury—a man who is notorious for never minding his own business—told me she had made a love affair with Harry Birmingham before he went South.

Allen shook his head, and said Clara Myers might be very pretty, but he liked somebody maturer and settled. (N. B.—He married his housekeeper next week and she is mature enough for Methusaleh himself.)

Everybody thought I was trying a dangerous experiment, but I didn't pretend to suit everybody—so I simply suited myself. I went quietly to church with Clara Myers, and married her one glorious January morning, when the old St. Paul's was fringed with glittering icicles and the brisk wind was freighted with the particles of flying snow, like a battalion of diamonds on a double quick.

She was nineteen and I was nine and thirty. She was as beautiful as a rose bud; I was a rough old codger, sound enough at heart, but like a winter apple, unpromising on the exterior.

In short, we were as unlike as May and November, and the good-natured world shook its head, and said, "no good could come of such an unequal match." But she said she loved me, and I believed her. Nobody could look into Clara's blue eyes and not believe her, you see.

The next day I made a will and bequeathed all my property unconditionally to my wife.

"Are you sure you are doing a wise thing, Mr. Folliott?" said Mr. Mardyn, the lawyer, pushing his blue spectacles upon his forehead, until he looked like an old bald gnome, with a double pair of eyes. "You see she is very much younger than yourself, and—"

"Please to be so kind as to mind your own business," said I brusquely. "Don't be offended, Mardyn, but really, people seem to think I am not able to attend to my own affairs."

"Just as you please," said Mardyn, in a rage. "I am a mere tool in your hands."

"That's it exactly," said I. So I signed the will and went home to Clara.

"Oh, Paul, you must not die!" said Clara, with a scared look, when I told her what I had done. "Nobody ever loved me as truly and generously as you have done, and I don't know what I should do if you were taken away."

"There was a young Birmingham, if all reports are true—" I mischievously began, but the curl on Clara's lip stopped me.

"A mere butterfly," she said haughtily, "without either brains or principle, Paul. Paul I have found a shelter in your true, loving heart, and I mean to nestle there always."

And then she cried—this foolish, soft-hearted little wife of mine.

Jones and Tewksbury might have called this policy. Farnum would have said it was acting. But it was very pleasant, and I felt more than ever like a man who has found some precious jewel, and wears it like an amulet on his breast.

So the things went on, until the firm of which I was managing partner needed to send some one to Calcutta to see after a turbaned scoundrel of an agent, who had absconded with more money than we could well afford to lose. Morrison was old and feeble—Hewett's wife lay very ill, so I was the one to go. I kissed Clara goodbye as cheerfully as I could, fully expecting to be back in three months or so.

I had to follow the agent up into the mountains of India—I fell ill of one of those burning climate fevers in the bungalow of an old native priest, and the months flew by, until it was more than a year before I found myself on the deck of the "Blue-eyed Mary," steaming into the New York harbor.

And all the time Clara had not heard a word from me.

I had written to her to prepare her for what seemed almost like my rising from the dead, but I had afterward found my letters in the pocket of the neglectful native servant who had undertaken to deliver the mail to the Calcutta office.

"But it don't matter so much now," I thought, "she will be the more delighted, poor little girl!"

And then a cold chill seemed to creep through all my veins, like November's wind suddenly breathing across a bed of flowers.

Clara had heard nothing of me for nearly fifteen months—what might have happened in that time? All that Tewksbury, and Jones and Allen, and all other prophetic ravens of my acquaintance had said recurred to my mind like a burden of an uneasy dream! I had been counting the hours and the very minutes until we should touch port—but now that my feet rang once more upon the pavement of my native city, I actually dared not go home.

I turned into a down-town restaurant, where I had been wont to go in the days of my bachelorhood, and slunk into that dark corner—the twilight was just falling, and I was sheltered by the partition.

Hush! that was Tewksbury's voice, harsh and jarring as of old.

"Just what might have been expected," said Tewksbury. "Pretty and young widows don't go begging in this market."

"Folliott might have known it," growled old Farnum. "Poor Folliott! there were some good points about him, too; sad thing that, very sad thing!"

"We must all die," said Tewksbury gravely.

"Yes, but a fellow would naturally prefer dying in his bed to being carried off by an East Indian fever and buried in the jungles."

I shuddered. Had I come home to my own funeral as it were.

"And she is going to marry young Birmingham after all?" added Farnum.

The paper dropped from my hand.

"I could have told Folliott so, when I found out what a confounded idiotic will he had made," said Tewksbury. "So gold has fallen again. Just my luck; I sold out to-day."

I stayed to hear no more, but staggered out in the darkness with one idea whirling through my dizzy brain—my Clara was mine no longer.

It was questionable what Tewksbury had said; I might have anticipated some such end. She was too young, too lovely for such a rough fellow as I was. My widow! what a curious sensation the words gave as I mentally pronounced them.

Under my own windows, with the ruby red light shining through the wine-colored damask curtains, I stood there feeling as Rip Van Winkle might have felt in the play—like a dead man walking on the earth once more. Voices and lights were within. I opened the door softly and crept into the hall.

The drawing room door was ajar. Clara herself stood before the fire with a frill of white crape on her auburn gold tresses—the awful sign of her widowhood. Directly opposite stood Harry Birmingham, looking diabolically young and handsome in the soft light.

"Clara, Clara," he cried, "you surely are not in earnest. You will reconsider?"

"My answer is final," she replied. "The time might have been when I fancied I had a childish liking for you, Harry Birmingham. But that time has long since passed away. I gave my heart to the best and noblest heart that ever breathed—Paul Folliott—and in his grave it is forever buried. I loved him once; I shall love him on into eternity! I never was half worthy of him, but—"

And Clara's voice was choked with sobs.

My love, my darling—my own precious wife.

How I ever got into the room—how I managed to make Clara comprehend that I was my own living self, and not a ghost arisen from the shadow of the sepulchre, I cannot tell to this day—neither can she—but I know that young Birmingham somehow disappeared, and I was standing with Clara clasped to my breast, the happiest man that ever breathed God's blessed air.

For Jones, Tewksbury, Farnum & Co., were all wrong—and to use the words of the orthodox fairy stories, slightly paraphrased, I and my widow "lived happy ever afterwards."

Reading for the Million.

Scraps from State Exchanges.

Greenville is out of debt.

The Foxburg bridge is completed.

Ebensburg has a cow milking hog.

A new paper is to be started in Latrobe.

The Mercer county apple crop will be small.

Gen. Pierce is building a $100,000 residence at Sharpsville.

Modoc City in the oil regions bosts four restaurants.

Indiana county will have a small fruit crop this year.

A colored cornet band has been organized in Oil City.

Norristown gets lumber from Grand Rapids, Michigan.

New Castle cries out against the profanation of the Sabbath.

The Parker City authorities are after the liquor law breakers.

Numerous accidents by lightning are reported throughout the State.

Clarion wants about a thousand and one superfluous dogs annihilated.

The next State Eair will be held at Erie, commencing September 23d.

Houses have been built on all but eight lots in the Somerset burned district.

Sixty six fresh Chinese have arrived at Beaver Falls, and more are expected.

A large crop of caterpillars is complained of throughout the Commonwealth.

An old resident of Johnstown, aged seventy-one, had a son born to him recently.

Governor Hartranft accompanied the Harrisburg Greys on the Gettysburg excursion.

The rival bands at Erie are trying to see which can afford the most gorgeous uniform.

A Titusville policeman is charged with breaking a man's leg, "only that, and nothing more."

The Pennsylvania Department of the Grand Army of the Republic convened at Williamsport last week.

They stop the mills and factories in Norristown in order to give the operatives a chance to attend picnics.

Burglars are making Tidioute lively, and compelling the citizens to keep guard for the midnight marauder.

A serious cattle disease—somewhat resembling the epizootic, has appeared in Valley township, Armstrong county.

Briceland, the Washington county murderer, employs his time and exercises his skill by decorating his cell with pictures.

James Cochran, of Big Beaver township, Lawrence county, is a youth measuring six feet high and weighing three hundred pounds.

Upwards of ten thousand dollars worth of berries are shipped each season to the Smoky City from Lilly's station, Cambria county.

The semi-annual session of the Select Castle of the Ancient Order of Knights of the Mystic Chain will be held in Pottsville on August 19th.

The number of attempted outrages on women and children in the past few weeks in the oil regions is something remarkable in the annals of crime.

Robbery of a Railway Train.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A special dispatch from Des Moines gives the following account of the attack on a train of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad last night. The train left Council Bluffs at five o'clock, with four coaches and two sleepers in the rear, the sleepers being filled with a company of aristocratic Chinese on their way to New England Colleges.

There were also two baggage express cars, in which was the through California mail and express matter, consisting of nearly $2000 in the express safe, and three tons of bullion.

When about sixty-five miles west of Des Moines, about 8.30 P. M., at a sharp curve on the road, and in an isolated spot, with no house for several miles in any direction, the train moving about twenty-five miles an hour, the engineer, John Rafferty, suddenly saw one rail moved from its place about sixty feet ahead of the engine. He instantly reversed the engine and applied the air-brake. While in the act bullets came pelting into the engine like hail. The engine ran into the bank, turned over, throwing out engineer John Rafferty and the fireman, the former falling on the latter dead.

It is supposed Rafferty was killed by the concussion, as no bullet wounds were found on his body. The fireman escaped unhurt. The train being very heavy, ran about a hundred feet and stopped; the baggage cars doubled and were badly smashed. As soon as the train stopped, several athletic men, masked in full Kuklux style, appeared at the express car, in which were conductor Wm. Smith, superintendent Royce, express messenger John Burgess and three other persons, and commenced firing rapidly into the car, yelling, "Get out of there; d—— ye, get out of there!" Two bullets passed through the clothes of the conductor, one grazed the skull of a baggage-man, one the side of the head of an express messenger. The inmates jumped out to the rear under cover of half a dozen navy revolvers.

Two of the robbers marched up and down the train, threatening to shoot any person who showed his head, saying, "Get down out of sight, d—n you, or we will shoot you!" The robbers then took about $2000 from the express safe and cut open the mail sacks, "but took no letters," mounted horses and rode off across the prairies in a southerly direction, the whole being done in less than ten minutes.

They fortunately did not cut the telegraph wires, and Superintendent Royce at once hastened to the nearest station, and telegraphed in all directions. Engines and a posse of men were sent out from Council Bluffs, on the Burlington and other roads, to intercept the robbers.

Their dress and voices indicated they were regular bushwackers. They evidently intended to get the usual valuable express matter sent by this route on Monday, but which went through on an extra train on Sunday night. The robbers during the day stole a spike bar and hammer from a hand-car house at the station.

They drew two spikes from one end of a rail, secreted themselves several rods away, and as the engine approached pulled the rail out of place. The promptness of the engineer in reversing the engine and the use of the air-brake saved the passengers from harm, not one being injured. The track was at once laid around the wrecked cars, and the train resumed its trip, arriving here at 7.30 this morning, bringing the dead body of the engineer, who resided here, and who leaves a wife and three children.

What Shall We Eat?

This is an important question in these times of high prices. Dr. Hall, in a late number of his *Journal of Health*—a good authority by the way—says the cheapest articles of food at present prices are bread (especially corn meal), butter, molasses, beans and rice. He shows that twenty-five cents worth of flour, at eight cents per pound, contains as much nourishment as $2.25 worth of roast beef at twenty-five cents per pound; and that a pint of white beans, costing seven cents, has the same amount of nutriment as three and a half pounds of beef. Furthermore, a pound of Indian meal will go as far as a pound of fine flour, costing nearly twice as much.

Here are some of the common articles of food, showing the amount of nutriment that is contained therein, and the time required for digestion :

	Time of digestion. Hours.	Min.	Amount of nutriment. Per cent.
Apples, raw	1	50	10
Beans, boiled	2	30	37
Beef, roasted	3	30	26
Bread, baked	3	30	60
Butter	3	30	96
Cabbage, boiled	4	30	7
Cucumber, raw	—	—	2
Fish, boiled	2	00	20
Milk, fresh	2	15	7
Mutton, roasted	3	15	30
Pork, roasted	5	15	24
Poultry, roasted	2	45	27
Potatoes, boiled	2	30	15
Rice, boiled	1	00	58
Sugar	3	30	96
Turnips, boiled	2	30	4
Veal, roasted	4	00	25
Venison, boiled	1	00	22

According to the above table, cucumbers are of very little value, and apples, cabbages, turnips, and even potatoes are expensive eating. Some vegetables and fruits should, however, enter into family consumption, even if only purchased for sanitary reasons. Among those which contain the most saccharine matter, sweet potatoes, parsnips, beets and carrots are the most nourishing. Roast pork requires too lengthy a drain upon the forces of the stomach to be a very healthy article of diet.

SHOT AS A MEDICINE.—Dr. Maydieu of France, has revived the old practice of giving shot for billious colic. His method is, to take No. 5 shot, after carefully washing them with sweet oil, and give a desert spoonful every half hour. He claims that in five or six hours the vomiting ceases. The Editor of the "Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal" relate the following anecdote, illustrative of this treatment:—A clergyman was taken very sick and stopped at the house of a good old lady, who was familiar with the treatment, who stated that she had no shot, but a bullet which would answer the purpose. She gave it to the divine, who, after being assured of its great efficacy, swallowed it, and to his joy and surprise found that in a very short time he was entirely relieved of the colic. Before leaving, he expressed some doubt to the old lady about the piece of lead so heavy finding its way through the bowels. "Oh, my," she replied, "you need have no anxiety about that, as it has been through me ten or twelve times."

It has been discovered that Udderzook, arrested for the murder of an unknown man near Jennersville, has been engaged in robberies in Baltimore.

Letter from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, GRATIOT CO., MICH.

DEAR JOURNAL: To fulfil a promise made to some friends, I will try to give your readers an account of our trip from Huntingdon to this place. Having for several years past heard of the Magnetic Springs, I at last decided to follow the tide of cripples, and see what could be done for me. I left at 7.43 on the morning of July 15th, and after a very pleasant trip by way of Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit and Saginaw, I arrived at noon on the 17th. Came from Cleveland to Detroit by Lake Steamer, and enjoyed a good night's rest that was an impossibility by rail. *En route* I noticed that our State is more favored with good crops than either Ohio or Michigan. The corn especially is poor here, and wheat and oats are much shorter in stock than in our State. Much of the wheat is still standing, and the oats are not colored in the least. The Spring was backward and wet, so that all the Spring grains are very poor.

St. Louis is now a thriving town, eight miles from the county seat, Ithica. It has near 1000 inhabitants, and is five years of age; it has direct connection with Saginaw by rail. The road being finished last fall; has four hotels and quite a number of private boarding houses. The discovery of the magnetic well was the first cause of its being built. In 1869 Messrs. Holcomb & Evans were sinking a well for salt; when it was sunk 255 feet they were stopped by a great flow of water, and as it was a great want in this country, (there being few wells) it occasioned great excitement; people flocked in numbers to see it. Among others there was then in town a sample agent from Detroit who was furnishing Lumbermen's supplies to the only store in the place. The only peculiarity of the water noticed at first was its coldness, being 50° Fahrenheit. Wagers were soon made to see who could hold their hands under this stream for the longest time. This agent had one hand completely paralyzed from Rheumatism, and he laid a wager that he could hold it in the stream ten minutes, which was soon taken. He held it in much longer, and strange to him he noticed a return of sensibility and motion. Continuing the cold douche for some time, his hand was perfectly cured. This marvel spread like wild fire, and St. Louis soon had the reputation of being a cure-all. It was found, too, that iron left in the water, soon became possessed of magnetic properties, and glassware was colored a light lye color if allowed to stand in the stream, which was a permanent dye. Bath houses were soon erected and invalids flocked in. The first cures were really marvelous, and I could give you columns of cases that have been carried here perfectly helpless, and have gone away, many cured and the rest much benefitted. The cases best suited to the waters are rheumatism in all of its forms and stages. Neuralgic affections, diseases of the kidneys, and certain forms of Dyspepsia. There are now here nearly four hundred invalids who use the waters daily, and on Sundays excursionists come from Saginaw, Bay City and sur

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, August 6, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Huntingdon county are respectfully requested to assemble in their respective wards, boroughs and townships, at the usual places of holding elections, (except that the election for the SECOND WARD of the borough of Huntingdon, will be held at the Court House, the Third Ward at the Council House, No. 508, Washington street, and the Fourth Ward, at the Public School House near Cherry Alley. The election for Warriorsmark borough will be held at the Public School House in said borough,) on *SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th*, 1873, and elect two delegates in each ward, borough and township, to meet in County Convention, in Yenter's Hall, at Huntingdon, on *TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th*, 1873, at ten o'clock, a. m., to place in nomination,

One person for Assembly.
One person for County Treasurer.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for Director of the Poor.
One person for Auditor.
One person for Jury Commissioner.
One person for Coroner.

Also, to elect Conferees to meet like Conferees from Centre, Mifflin and Juniata counties, to nominate one person for State Senator, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

Elections in Townships.—Polls open at 4 o'clock, p. m., and close at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Elections in Boroughs.—Polls open at 7 o'clock, p. m., and close at 9 o'clock, p. m.

A. TYHURST,
Chairman Republican County Committee.
Huntingdon, July 22, 1873.

☞ The Poor House funds will, no doubt, be on hand to buy Delegates. Who bids?

☞ Vote for no man for Delegate unless you know him to be right, and that he has back bone.

☞ The man who will come to the Convention and sell his vote deserves the contempt of every living thing.

☞ "Honesty is the best policy," but the Leaguers controvert this. They think that knavery counts faster.

☞ "The Honest People vs. the vile League," is the cry of the Republican party of Huntingdon county.

☞ Leaguer and liar are synonymous. To be able to lie like a Leaguer, means to be able to lie like Tom Pepper.

☞ Work, work, every minute from now until the close of the primary election, to crush the League and save taxes.

☞ Douglass and Woods having promised all the candidates, are now weeping because there are no more to promise!

☞ The Leaguer takes the *Globe* and curses Hon. John Scott. There is no difficulty in finding them by these true tests.

☞ The Leaguer just means the opposite of what he promises. He must lie or he would be expelled from the happy family.

☞ When potatoes are sixty cents a bushel favorites can get seventy-five cents at the Poor House. How is this, honest John?

☞ No one has a right to vote for delegates, or hold a position on the primary election board, who voted for the Independent ticket last fall.

☞ Turn out! Turn out to the delegate elections. Do not hold back and leave those who are only interested in gobbling up your taxes, make the delegates.

☞ Allow no man to vote at our Delegate election who is not a Republican and who will not swear to support the ticket of the 12th of August Convention.

☞ "Can't you set up men that they don't know?" queries Woods of his confidents. Yes, they want loose heifers that they can plow with. Don't accommodate them.

☞ Half a score of men who have been, successively, prominent in the League, have gone to the wall. Somebody has made money out of them. Who? Guss, next, answer.

☞ Any man who will barter away privileges given him by his constituents, as a Delegate, should be held up to public contempt for all time to come, and we feel like doing it.

☞ The Leaguers' paper, the *Globe*, does not come up to the rescue of its friends nimbly. It rather hobbles up sidewise. If the League is a good thing why don't you stand up to it?

☞ Wherever the Leagers have trotted out a candidate simply to make Delegates be sure to spoil the little game, or instruct for him and see that they are true Republicans in every other respect.

☞ How strange it is, of the many prominent men who have tied themselves up to the League, that so few have steered clear of insolvency. Woods, however, appears to be an exception!

☞ The man who will sell his vote ought to have a label stuck upon his back, bearing this inscription, and marched through town, "THIS MAN WAS BOUGHT WITH POOR HOUSE FUNDS!"

☞ We have heard of Delegates being bought. The man who would sell his vote for money, would steal the effects of those who sent him. He is a disgrace to the party and the meanest of the mean.

☞ The object in making a man take an oath, generally, is to get him to tell the truth, but the Leaguers take an oath to lie. They swear to conceal the truth by lying. What a reputable association!

☞ Almost all the evils of our politics grow out of good men remaining away from our Primary Elections. This being the case don't fail to attend on next Saturday, and spot effectually every Leaguer.

☞ The Leaguers "went for" Barker last year. Who is on the programme this year? There isn't much in it—only the county funds! They are determined to have those. Couldn't they splurge on the county funds? Whew!

☞ It is said there is more corruption in Huntingdon county politics than in any other county in the State. We are not prepared to believe it, and yet the demoralization brought about by the League has been fearful, crush it out and remove a stain.

How Woods Packed the Jury!

A Leaf from the Testimony Taken to Sustain the Motion to Quash the Jury Panel.

The Motion Sustained by Judge Taylor.

It gives us pleasure to be able to lay before our readers the greater portion of the testimony of Messrs. Woods and Shontz, taken before His Honor, Judge Taylor, to sustain the motion to set aside the jury panel for the year 1870. Here it is in all its naked ugliness:

W. H. Woods, sworn.

Question. State what you know about the Jury Panel—how formed, drawn, &c., for this term of Court?

Answer. Mr. Shontz, one of the Jury Commissioners, and I met on Wednesday, I think about 11 o'clock. He said he did not know what his duties were. I suppose there were about a half-dozen persons present. I invited him and Harris Richardson to my house for dinner. In the room he said he had lists from nearly all parts of the county. He wanted me to give him some names from Dublin township. I did so; gave him some twenty or thirty names.

Q. You say you gave him some twenty or thirty names from Dublin township? Did you give him any other names?

A. I think I gave him a few from Huntingdon borough.

Q. Then you gave some twenty or thirty names from Dublin township and a few from Huntingdon borough; any others?

A. I think I gave a few names from Mount Union borough.

Q. Did you furnish any other names than those you have mentioned?

A. No, sir. NONE WHATEVER.

Q. Did you recommend him to erase any names from his lists?

A. No, sir. I MADE NO SUCH RECOMMENDATION!

Q. Did you make any suggestions to him in regard to names being added or erased from his lists?

A. *None; excepting what I have already stated.*

Q. You are interested in the trial of causes, as an attorney, at this term, are you not?

A. I am an attorney interested in the trial of causes at this term, and expect to continue to practice at this Court.

Geo. W. Shontz, (Jury Commissioner,) sworn.

Question. State what you know as to the making up and drawing of the Jury for this Court?

[Mr. Woods objected to the witness answering. Said he had no right to answer such questions. After a parley between the counsel the subject was referred to His Honor, Judge Taylor, who said: "I think, for his own honor, he should tell all he knows about it."] Witness then proceeded:

Answer. I came to town on Wednesday, about 11 o'clock; was in Mr. Woods' office. He invited Harris Richardson and myself to dine with him. While sitting in the room we got to talking about the Jury. He furnished me some thirty or forty names from Dublin township, Huntingdon and Mt. Union boroughs.

Q. Who gave you Robert Laird's name of Porter township?

A. Mr. Woods.

Q. Who gave you Mr. Graffius' name?

A. Mr. Woods.

Q. Did you examine the list of jurors with Mr. Woods?

A. Yes. WE EXAMINED THEM.

Q. Did he suggest any names to be erased from your list?

A. Yes; **at his suggestion we erased some names!**

Q. Did he suggest any other names to be added in place of those erased?

A. Yes. **We put other names in their places!**

Q. Did he, after having names added and others erased, examine the list?

A. HE EXAMINED IT AFTERWARD!

Q. What was then done?

A. He said it would now do. I could go. We went down to his office. Mr. Speer was there. We talked some about the Jury and I went to the Prothonotary's office to aid in drawing the Jury.

We submit this testimony to our readers without further comment. It speaks for itself. Honest men of Huntingdon county, what do you think of it? This is one of the many ways in which the League has worked.

☞ Mr. Woods thinks that the right kind of men to run for delegates is men who will nominate anything he will ask them to do, i. e. who will put the administration of county affairs entirely in his hands. He no doubt thinks he could run the Commissioners' office just as well, at least, as he is running the Poor House! His administration has only increased four hundred per cent. It would only increase the county taxes to about $160,000 per year! This is a mere trifle! The taxpayers ought to be generous enough to yield at once. Mr. Woods means well—for himself. He isn't a bit selfish, not he!

☞ The Chairman of the County Committee corrects the call for the Republican County Convention, by striking out the words "*and all those portions of Walker and Porter townships formerly attached to the East Ward*," for the reason that whilst they vote in the borough at all general elections, they are not entitled and have no right to vote at borough or primary elections in the borough. We notice that the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee falls into the same error.

☞ Mr. Douglass, the straight-out Liberal Republican Democrat, is still looking for more candidates. What an interest he is beginning to take in the Republican party! What a pity it is that he is not entitled to a vote at our Delegate Election, unless he will solemnly swear that he will vote the ticket nominated by the Republican County Convention.

☞ They have to take a Democratic Doctor at the Poor House, or long John shakes them out of their boots. Democratic medicine is popular down there, but John ought not to commence with old women. Democratic store goods are also very necessary to keep up the sanitary condition of the paupers.

WHAT IT COSTS TO MAINTAIN THE POOR HOUSE UNDER LEAGUE RULE.

"A Porter township Tax-payer," in another column, gives some figures which his fellow tax-payers would do well to consider before they go to the delegate elections this week, and when they go make up their minds that the Poor House needs a change of administration.

We reproduce some figures in this connection that were furnished by a correspondent last winter, which show the amount we pay in this county in excess of the cost of maintaining paupers in other counties.

According to our recent correspondent's figures the average monthly number of paupers in Huntingdon county, during 1872, was 46, cost about $256 each, $11,802.60.

The table given by our former correspondent of cost in other counties was as follows:

Average no. of paupers.	Counties.	Whole cost.
151	Blair	$8,245.60
67	Beaver	7,505.72
126	Fayette	8,317.42
92	Perry	4,924.97
93	Greene	6,133.46
136	Bedford	6,691.56
50	Mifflin	4,157.51

Why should 151 paupers in Blair county cost $8,245.75, and less than half the number in Huntingdon cost $11,802.60? This is a question that may be repeated as to all the other counties named, and it is one the tax-payers of this county are interested in. If you want to get out the facts, go to the delegate elections, and send men to the County Convention who are independent enough to think and act without waiting for the decree of the League.

☞ "And then the JOURNAL flies to the defense of Wharton, Scott & Co., the nasty thing! and tells a whole lot of yarns about Woods, the immaculate, who never, *never*, NEVER utters a word in his own defense; no, not even a word!" "If only some one would hold the animal, that 'importation,' just brought here to stir up strife and wrest the county affairs out of our hands! Oh, the beast!" Our devil thinks he overheard Woods repeat something like the above to another Leaguer who had just come in to receive his instructions. It sounds very much like a squib in the last *Globe*.

☞ "The men who joined hands with the Democrats in '69 (?) to defeat the ticket," set up by the League, are the objects of Mr. Woods' wrath. He hates them! He has been trying to chaw them up piece-meal ever since, but they "won't down." He struck out vigorously at Clarkson and Lane two years ago, and at the whole county ticket last fall, but his antics only reminded the party of a jumping-jack. Men who fly the track in this way ought not to have any part or lot with the Republican party. Poor Woods has wriggled himself out! Good-bye, William!

☞ We intended presenting our readers, this week, with a handsome cartoon, by Nast, representing a large portrait of a middle-aged gentleman, pursuing the even tenor of his way, unmolested, with an obtrusive blue-bottle fly dashing around at a respectable distance trying to make things lively with an occasional exclamation: "Ain't I kicking up a row!" but the artist failed to come to time.

☞ We are informed that the amount paid by the County Treasurer thus far, in this year, for the Poor House, exceeds $7,000. At that rate it is easy to see that adding the farm products this year's expenses will run over $14,000. Taxpayers, look at the figures given this week, on this subject, and take care of your own interests.

☞ The Leaguers have sworn to support none for office save those who have been sworn in, and yet they have found fools enough, who have not been sworn in, to elect them to fat positions. The man who could take an oath to thus deceive and defraud his neighbors would be a bandit if he were in Italy or Mexico.

☞ The "League is an old woman's cry," says Woods. Indeed! Let every old and young woman in the county cry out against it. Generally whatever women cry out against are insufferable evils. Ladies, urge your husbands, sons and fathers to help crush the infamous organization!

☞ Is every man, who feels that the League ought to be crushed out, doing his duty to carry the delegate elections? If not, he is accountable. No one should stand idle, and especially those who are receiving, or looking forward to, partisan favors.

☞ If the Delegate Election should go wrong, you would growl like a bear with a sore head, and yet you are doing nothing to defeat those who have been running up your taxes, year after year, to an enormous figure. Go to the election and take all your friends!

☞ Woods and Guss have been loading up the *Globe* this week. It is to be loaded down to the muzzle, and when it goes off look out for the recoil—there it is where the damage will be done. There will be, at least, a couple of dead *Wood*-cocks in the marsh!

☞ "Why can't you carry the delegates over them?" queried Woods. "Well," said his confident, "the people are aroused on this Poor House question. They are determined to straighten it out." That's so!

☞ Mr. Woods' funny articles in the last *Globe* are as full of wit as a grave stone. After next Tuesday's Convention we fear these brilliant meteoric displays will no longer be visible. He will seek *Shade* in the "land of *promise*."

☞ In no event permit any man, who voted for Speer and the Independent ticket, last fall, to hold a place on your primary election board. If boards, containing such parties, are organized, repudiate them. Organize a Republican board.

☞ "Oh, I am no Leaguer!" exclaims an ardent partisan of Woods, Shade & Co. Well, then, what are you? If you are no Leaguer you must be very stupid to support none but those who are.

READ! READ! READ!

Startling Facts for Tax-Payers!

The Work of the Leaguers!

MR. EDITOR:—You have alluded to the Poor House accounts, and I have been led to examine them, and I think I ought to send you A FEW FIGURES FOR TAX PAYERS.

The receipts and expendiatures of the Huntingdon County Poor House for 1872, as published in the JOURNAL of 19th February last, show that the Directors drew from the County Treasury on orders $9,590.43
Received from John Logan for sundries 212.17

$9,802.60

The same account shows that the products of the farm were 412 bushels wheat; 500 bushels oats; 1700 bushels ears of corn; 11 bushels rye; 300 bushels potatoes; 18 tons of hay; 10 loads corn fodder; 3000 heads cabbage; 10 bushels beets; 20 bushels turnips; 10 bushels onions; 3000 pounds pork and 500 pounds beef.

This farm the county has paid for and unless the products are sold, they are as much a part of the expense of maintaining the paupers, as the money drawn from the Treasury.

Turning to the Steward's account all the articles sold by him off the farm amount to just $22.86, and it may be interesting to notice that among them is cloverseed sold to J. P. Stewart, one of the Directors, which does not appear among the farm products. Where was it raised?

Now these products at fair market prices were worth at least $2000, add this to the $9,802.60 and last year's expenses would be $11,802.60.

The average monthly number of paupers reported in the Home is a little over 46, and this would make very nearly $4.93 cents a week for each pauper. If all of last year's expenses are not in the account, as you said in last week's JOURNAL, the cost is still higher, and if that is so, we had better sell the Poor House and board out the paupers at your best hotels in Huntingdon, where they don't charge more than $5.00 a week.

I am a little puzzled at a difference I find in examining the county accounts. The Poor Directors charge themselves with the amount received from County Treasury at $9,590.43. The County Commissioners take credit for paying to Poor House Treasurer $9,747.75.

This is bad book-keeping or something that needs explanation.

The truth is, we have had a little experience in our township of how public money goes when in the hands of people who profess to belong to two parties, and try to live off both, and we think it is time the Poor House affairs had an overhauling by some honest men who are under no other obligation than their oath of office.

A PORTER TOWNSHIP TAX-PAYER.

☞ The Altoona *Radical* says: "The Democratic press, including the *Sun* of this city, are gleefully announcing on the authority of the Huntingdon *Globe*, that Hon. John Scott has been detected in efforts to pack the juries of that county. The *Globe* made no such charge. It indirectly charged H. S. Wharton, Esq., of that county, a personal and political friend of Mr. Scott, with being party to an arrangement by which jurors favorable to Wharton were drawn in an action in which he was a party, and by dexterously coupling the names of Wharton and Scott, sought to create the impression that Mr. Scott was a party to the alleged unfairness. Those who know Mr. Wharton know that there is no foundation whatever for any insinuations even against him, and the character of Senator Scott is too far above anything like reproach to be in any way effected by anything his worst personal or political enemies can say or write against him."

☞ Go to the Primary Election early, and remain until the polls close. Let no man vote who you are sure is not a sound Republican, and will not take an oath to support the ticket nominated by the 12th of August Convention. Men who entered into an alliance with Speer last Fall, and who voted the Independent ticket are not entitled to a vote. Challenge them!

☞ The Ebensburg *Herald* introduces a few paragraphs thus: "The Huntingdon *Globe* is again at its task of attempting to injure the Hon. John Scott, but thus far its attempts have failed in the estimation of the people, outside of perhaps a handfull of mutual admirers in Huntingdon county."

☞ The Leaguers have candidates all over the county with the expectation that they will make Delegates in this way. This game is worn out. If the local candidate is worthy the delegates give them to him, but, friends, see that they are all right in every other respect.

☞ The "Ring-leaders" were in to see Boss Woods last week, and he told them what he wanted done. Somebody will have to be slaughtered after it is all over to raise the funds appropriated to carry the thing through. Who is to be the next victim?

☞ Listen to no reports that look like a desire to interfere on the part of outsiders with setting up your Delegates. Select good and true men to represent your wishes upon the Poor House and other questions.

☞ Fraker has a soft thing of it. He sends old, out-of-style boots, shoes, hats and caps to the Alms-House by the bushel basket full, and charges the county. No questions asked in regard to price!

☞ Honest Republicans, you can readily tell the Leaguer—he takes the *Globe* and curses Mr. Scott. Combine these two facts in the same individual and you ought to be satisfied.

☞ A terrible fire broke out in Portland, Oregon, on Saturday last, and consumed twenty-three squares. The loss will amount to millions.

☞ Don't forget the delegate elections on Saturday evening. Send honest men as delegates.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Telegraph*, of the 28th of July last, contained a double-leaded article entitled "An Explanation," from which we make the following extract:

"A report has been circulated that Mr. Swoope is an aspirant for the United States Senate, and that *The Telegraph* was started expressly to promote his ambitious designs. Within a few days this rumor was re-produced by so respectable a paper as the Reading *Times and Dispatch*. At home no refutation of the absurd story is necessary, but it may be proper to disabuse the minds of gentlemen in the Eastern part of the State. We have to say, therefore, most distinctly, that Mr. Swoope is not an aspirant for any office of any kind or description, and that as to the United States Senate, he is the ardent and devoted friend of Hon. John Scott, who was his legal preceptor, and to whom he is attached by a life-long intimacy of the closest character. He will, therefore, use all honorable means to promote the re-election of Mr. Scott, the more especially because he conscientiously believes that gentleman to be the ablest representative Pennsylvania has ever had in the Senate of the United States."

When will newspaper men become independent and patriotic enough to praise only where praise is due and to condemn where condemnation is deserved?—*Bedford Inquirer*.

This will only come to pass when the entire press is controlled by men of a different temperament from that of the present editor-in-chief of the *Inquirer*. He never sees anything in anybody else to praise, and never will. He is too selfish for that. Jealousy, however, frequently brings down his condemnation.

☞ Mr. Woods thinks he can make up any of his political losses to the Union Bank by electing a County Treasurer.—This is a new idea of making up for personal unpopularity. If he were hustled out of the institution it would not need political favors.

☞ The simple reason why Hand Sapolio is the best article in the world for the constant use of all classes of people, is because it will do what no other substance will, as follows:

Mechanics—Will entirely remove tar, paint, oil and varnish from the clothing and hands.

Farmers—Its use will prevent tan, sunburn, chapped hands.

Working Women—It will take the place of powders and cosmetics for beautifying the complexion, and will render the hands white and soft, no matter how much they are used.

Everybody—It is the best article in the world for removing all cutaneous blemishes from the skin, and rendering it white, beautiful, and natural in color. In price cheaper than soap—only 10 and 15 cents a cake, according to size.

☞ A Clergyman writing to a friend says, "My voyage to Europe, is indefinitely postponed. I have discovered the 'found of health' on this side of the Atlantic. Three bottles of Peruvian Syrup have rescued me from the pangs of the fiend Dyspepsia." Dyspeptics should drink from this fountain.

☞ I have used DR. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR in my family for Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, and regard it as an invaluable remedy in these attacks. It has not failed to give relief in any instance.

REV. W. F. EASTERLING,
Florida Conference.

☞ The Fairbanks Scale Company, in 1872, received into their yards, 1,256 cars loaded with raw material for the manufacture of their balances and weighing-machines, or 13,000 tons.

Special Notices.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.

GREAT DISCOVERY! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.
July23-it.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, AND FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by
CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by all druggists.
July16,1873-1y.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
July16,1873-1y.

Special Notices.

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA.

Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking Sensation when lying down Dimness of Vision Dots or Webs before the Sight, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sudden Flushes of Heat, and Great Depression of Spirits, are speedily and permanently cured by "Hoofland's German Bitters." The old standard remedy of thirty years experience, whose virtues are testified to by hundreds of our most respectable citizens who have used it and been cured. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters," and take no other. It is not alcoholic. They are sold by all Druggists. Proprietors, Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
July2,1873eow7mos-No.3.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
July16,1873-1y.

New To-Day.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Lost at the Union Depot, on Wednesday evening, July 30th, a Large Black Leather Valise. The finder will receive ten dollars reward by leaving the same at the Drug Store of John Read & Son's, No. 410, Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
August6,1873-1t.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SUBSCRIPTION BOOK PUBLISHED THIS YEAR.

IN SEARCH
OF THE CASTAWAYS:
A Romantic Narrative of the Loss of Captain Grant of the Brig "Britannia," and of the Adventures of his Children and Friends In his Discovery and Rescue. Embracing the Description of a Voyage Round the World.
By JULES VERNE,
Author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea," etc.
170 Fine Engravings: 620 Pages. Price $3.50.
Agents Wanted. For descriptive circulars, terms, territory, etc., address
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Publishers, Philadelphia.
Aug.6,'73-3t.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILD CHERRY!
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION!

and acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most Reliable Preparation ever introduced for the RELIEF and CURE of all

LUNG COMPLAINTS.

This well known remedy is offered to the pu lic, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years, and when resorted to in season seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Pains or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, &c.

CONSUMPTION
CAN BE
CURED

by a timely resort to this Standard Remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

does not dry up a Cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

THIS HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Should be in the hands of every family and individual, as its prompt use for a slight cough or cold will cause immediate relief, while cases of long standing and apparently incurable character often yield to its wonderful curative powers, and its great adaptation to the wants of man when afflicted.

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, SINGERS,

and all those whose occupation requires an unusual exercise of the vocal organs, will find this the only preparation which will effectually and instantaneously relieve their difficulties.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Remember that the genuine Wistar's Balsam has on the outside wrapper the signature of "I. BUTTS," and the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON." All others are base imitations. Examine the wrapper carefully before purchasing.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston,
And sold by dealers generally.
August6,1873,eowly.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, a. d., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, August 13, 1873:

Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Andrew Sharrar, late of West township, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Amelia Sharrar.

2. Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Lewis Stever, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Ellen Stever.

3. Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Joseph Hudson, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Annie E. Hudson.

4. Inventory and appraisement of the goods elected to be retained by Elizabeth Steel, widow of George A. Steel, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

5. Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Casper Rodenizer, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Sarah Rodenizer.

6. Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of J. J. Bellman, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Jane E. Bellman.

7. Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Robert B. Wilson, dec'd., as taken by his widow, Margery C. Wilson.

W. E. LIGHTNER,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.
Orphans' Court Office,
July 16, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

The Juniata Valley Camp Meeting Association invites sealed proposals to be sent to J. K. Rhodes, Newton Hamilton, on or before the 11th day of August, 1873, for the following articles, to be furnished the Camp Meeting, to be held on their grounds at Newton Hamilton, August 26th, viz: Beef, Bread, Straw and Milk.

Bidders for the Beef contract will give the weight of the beeves, price by the side, cut and uncut, and by the pound if selected.

Those desiring to furnish Bread will state the quantity they can furnish, the weight of the loaves and the price.

Straw to be put up in bundles of not less than 10 pounds, state whether wheat, rye or oats straw, and the price.

Milk to be delivered in the mornings fresh and sweet and in quantities of not less than three gallons.

All the above articles to be delivered at the ground of the Association.

The Association reserves the right to reject all proposals.

S. H. McCOY, Prest.
J. K. RHODES, Sec'y.
Newton Hamilton, July 23,'73-3t.

WEIGHT GUARANTIED.
732 and 734 Penn Street.
WILKESBARRE COAL is the cheapest, because it is the MOST DURABLE. A superior article of all sizes constanty on hand. Orders solicited and promptly filled by
July30-3mo. HENRY & CO.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DYSPEPSIA
Permanently cured in in every instance by the
EAGLE DYSPEPSIA TROCHES,

They will immediately correct a sour stomach, cure heartburn, sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, head ache, etc., etc. For sale by all Druggists. Price 35 cents per Box. NEBEKER & CO., Proprietors, Phila., Pa. For sale in Huntingdon, by JOHN READ & SONS, Druggists. July23,'73-3mo.

New Advertisements.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, PENN Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash*, and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.
July30,1873-3mo.

THE VERY BEST PLAN

By which you can obtain Life Insurance is the Low Premium, All Cash, Stock Plan. It furnishes the largest amount of insurance for a given sum of money. The contract is plain and definite, without complication, mystery, or uncertainty. The policy is always worth its face, the premium never increases. It is the most satisfactory and economical plan for the insurant. THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., grants Life Insurance upon this excellent plan. Its securit; is unquestioned. Apply to any Agent, or send for a Circular.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW BOOK.
EPIDEMIC AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES
with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera and all analogous diseases. No family safe without it, and all buy it. Has 24 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED FOR
EVERYBODY'S OWN PHYSICIAN,
by C. W. GLEASON, M. D. Sells rapidly. One agent sold 100 in one week. Apply at once to H. N. McKINNEY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A large body of Timber and Iron Ore Lands in Middle Pennsylvania; estimated to cut 60,000,000 feet of sound white oak, white and yellow pine and hemlock. On and near floating streams, with steam saw mill, boom, etc., on the Susquehanna. Apply to P. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa.

ADORN YOUR HOMES with the new Chromo, "Awake and Asleep;" Sells like wildfire. The pair sent for 50 cents. A large discount to agents. Address W. F. CARPENTER, Foxboro, Mass.

$40 Per Week in Cash to Agents. Everything furnished and Expenses paid. A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Michigan.

MONEY Made Rapidly with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars free. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover St., Boston.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.
June25,1873-4t.

THE LA CROIX MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
Established in 1837,
Is the oldest and most successful institution in this country for the treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases. For terms of treatment, call, or address by mail, with statement of case. S. H. HUNSDON,
July30-4t 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED.
Take notice that Theodore H. Cremer, Esq, Assignee of The Enterprise Coal Company, of Clearfield county, has filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Huntingdon, his account as Assignee aforesaid. Also, his account as Assignee of W. A. Orbison, of the borough of Huntingdon, which said accounts will be presented to said Court on the second Monday of August next, for confirmation and allowance, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions are filed thereto.

T. W. MYTON,
Prothonotary.
Huntingdon, Pa., July 28, 1873.

LADIES send 50 cents and get a Family Right for filling Glass Jars and Tumblers with *boiling hot* Fruit without fear of *cracking or breaking*.
Address K. P. CO.,
july23-5t. Box 40 Huntingdon, Pa.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.
The undersigned, will offer at public sale, on
TUESDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1873,
the following valuable parcels of real estate.

No. 1. That valuable corner known as the "JOURNAL Building," fronting 50 feet on Washington street, and extending 44 feet on 5th street, having the building erected thereon renting for $310 annually, with one room reserved, that can be rented for $50 additional.

No. 2. Adjoining No. 1 on south side and fronts 20 feet on 5th street, with a depth of 50 feet.

No. 3. Adjoining No. 2 on south side and fronts 20 feet on 5th street, with a depth of 50 feet.

No. 4. Adjoining No. 3 on south side and fronts 20 feet on 5th street, with a depth of 50 feet.

No. 5. Adjoins No. 4 on south side and fronts 20 feet on 5th street, with a depth of 50 feet.

Lots Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 will be offered together if especially desired, with the view of erecting a building with business rooms on first floor, and halls above.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on del very of deed, when possession will be given, and balance in two equal annual payments with interest, secured by bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

WILLIAM H. KING, Auctioneer.
FISHER & SONS.
July16-6t.

TRIAL LIST FOR AUGUST 1873.
FIRST WEEK.

Michael J. Martin	vs. East Broad Top Rail-
Wm. Risler, for use of	road & Coal Company
R. McMurtrie	vs. George Smith
Benjamine M. Hill	vs. L

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, August 6, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Moonlight.

Mosquitoes.

The dog star rageth.

Beek is at his post again.

Cholera bombshells are plenty.

The new Academy is going up.

Clover's ponies have "git up" in them.

The camp meeting season approacheth.

The potato bug is still on the rampage.

Our senior imp has struck a new trail.

Leister's new hotel building is going up.

Beauties—Henry & Co.'s span of gray mules.

Cases of cholera-morbus are quite numerous.

Court next week. Don't forget the printer.

There is splendid scenery up the Raystown Branch.

Rain and sunshine, and the corn crop grows rapidly.

Wm. March, Esq., has broken ground for his cottage.

The clerks at Henry & Co.'s are kept busy as bees.

A small wreck occured on Broad Top on Saturday last.

FIFTY CENTS WILL PAY FOR THE JOURNAL FOR THREE MONTHS!

The rain on Sunday made the corner loafers hunt their holes.

Asahel Hight has the handsomest and best work horse in town.

Fifty thousand envelopes for sale, cheap, at the JOURNAL office.

The Huntingdon Car Works are now ready to take heavy contracts.

Conductor Adams was on the sick list last week. He is on his pins again.

A first-class pavement has been put down at the new Presbyterian church.

Bring along your stamps and pay the Priuter. We are badly in need of money.

"Napper," the handsomest "gemm'en" on two sticks, has turned up again.

"Big Jude" is the most humane man in town. He always carries his horse.

$100 is a standing fine for the violation of the Local Option Law, in Blair county.

Handsome new pavements have been put down in some portions of West Huntingdon.

Curtis Kidder, Esq., is pushing the insurance business. He is canvassing the county.

Mod. Gahegan don't look like himself since he has dispensed with his hirsute appendage.

The bluff which bounds Huntingdon on the north is 295 feet high at the most elevated point.

The Leaguers were caucusing about town last week. There is some commotion in the ranks.

The *Times* gives no credit to the papers up this way, and yet it draws on them quite heavily.

There was a regular *Cape May Wave* at the depot, on last Friday evening. Everybody was flirting.

A "Harvest Home" will be held between Saulsburg and Conpropst's Mills, to-day, (Wednesday).

Just the thing this sweltering August weather—Dr. Weistling's sun-umbrella. It looks comfortable.

Mr. Scott, of West Huntingdon, was thrown from a freight train one day last week, and had his arm broken.

Coffin handbills adorned fences and pavements last Thu sday morning. Are the "K. K. A.'s" all dead?

Slightly diminished—The size of that ponderous bustle, and still it is too large by half-a-dozen pillow-slips.

The *Herald* says Tyrone lads and lasses go by way of Mt. Union to Arch Springs. A big walk for a day's sport.

Since Wm. H. Patterson has been found, the next in order will be W. H. H. Brainerd, Esq. Who will hunt him down?

The tinners commenced covering Stonerstown bride on last Thursday. Messrs. Buchanan & Son have the contract.

Messrs. R. A. Miller & Son have moved their Broom Factory into the new building on the corner of Fourteenth and Washington.

Our stock of paper, envelopes, cards, &c., is the most complete in this section of the State. Call and examine and leave your orders.

"What's the date of your bustle?" is the question asked by indulgent papas of their daughters, when looking for the late papers.

Daniel Pope, of West Huntingdon, received a severe injury in one of his arms, last week, at the Car Works, from a stick thrown by a saw.

They keep a skull-cracker in Johnstown, and strange to say the editors of the *Tribune* and *Voice* have not required trepanning, according to the latest accounts.

The entertainment given by the Hays Quartette, on Tuesday night of last week, was very highly complimented. It was a complete success. They are excellent performers.

Prof. B. M. Greene, of Baltimore, smiled upon us on Friday evening last. He looks as though that locality agreed with him. He is a clever fellow, and we wish him success.

Some indiscreet scribe has written that the potato bugs are leaving. Bah! he knows nothing about it. There are millions now where there were only thousands a few weeks ago.

On Friday last, a young son of Mr. Vanarmour, residing on Mifflin street, fell from a pier of the river bridge, at the foot of Fourth street, breaking his arm between the wrist and elbow, and otherwise slightly injuring himself.

Prof. T. Vashion Chaplin, a tonsorial knight who holds forth at the corner of Seventh and Penn streets, was provided with quarters in Castle Houck, on Thursday morning last, on account of displaying a belligerent disposition towards his wife.

The generality of people think that all ministers ought to be gentlemen, and, as a rule, they are, but Harrisburg, unfortunately, has one who is an exception. It appears that if he did know his own business he did not attend to it very well.

Fishery Commissioner Hewitt, having thought it necessary to vindicate himself through the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, could not attend the meeting advertised for Marietta, a week or ten days ago. He should not spend so much labor on his articles.

Hacket, of the Altoona *Tribune*, looked in upon us last week. He had just returned from Niagara Falls and Watkin's Glen, and looks as if he had enjoyed himself hugely, but he immediately pulled off his coat and went to work with a pencil. Come again, Cal.

Easly, of the Johnstown *Tribune*, thinks that no person but the proof reader reads the Altoona *Tribune*'s "flat story." We think sometimes that even the proof reader does not read it, but, then, how does this critic know that it is "flat?" Enlighten us, Easly, please.

Rev. G. W. Zahnizer, of Huntingdon, preached in the Presbyterian church in this place on Sunday last, and we learn will also preach in the same place on next Sabbath. He is an attractive and able speaker, and the church should be crowded with hearers.—*Clarion Republican.*

On Wednesday evening John Bottomfield, who has been employed as a carpenter at Mt. Dallas station, while getting off the Cumberland freight, at his residence, in Broad Top township, Bedford county, permitted his right leg to be caught by the cars and crushed at the ankle. The limb was amputated the following night.

Here is a lie-bel we take from the *Times*: "A dance was engaged in a few days ago, between this and Mapleton. Some of the "Gals" became bel-le-ge-rent, and "fit." The hair came out, the faces were scratched, chignons, bustles, plumpers, false teeth, back hair, sawdust calves, &c., &c., were found lying around loose, a short time afterwards."

A Huntingdon lady is so unfortunate as to have a pane of glass broken out of one of her windows in the western side of her residence. Whenever it rains she thrusts her head out of that paneless hole in the sash, and with heroic resignation, permits great floods of tears to course down her blanched cheeks, but then she saves her carpets.

The Lewistown *Gazette* says: "On Tuesday last as John D. Byler and S. S. King were going to Huntingdon, some part of the harness gave way, causing the buggy to run too close upon the horse's heels, when he began kicking and running. John D. Byler, in jumping out, was kicked upon the leg and somewhat injured by the fall, and S. S. King also received some injuries from the kicks of the horse; the buggy was considerably damaged."

There was excitement at the depot on last Friday morning. A rat was driven beneath some heavy oak planks lying at the east end. Two sturdy fellows commenced handling the planks. There were not above 5000 feet of them. It was a slow process. Several dogs, a half-dozen of men, and two dozen of boys gathered up. At last the last plank was reached. Out popped the rat, dodged the dogs, and found safety beneath the planks just removed. Again the planks were handled, one at a time, with great caution, until the last one was reached. Whew! what excitement! Away scampered the rat, with dogs, men and boys after it. It was, however, an unequal contest. A terrier dashed away with the animal, and a prolonged shout rent the air. Everybody was happy!

MOUNT UNION ITEMS.—Somebody says the dogstar is in the ascendant now; and this appears to be the season when thieves and robbers prevail in Mount Union. We have yet to hear of a house in this place that has not been entered at night within the last two or three weeks.

One day last week a policeman came from Huntingdon to look for a watch belonging to Mr. J. Wilson Greenland. Not long after his departure a customer was seen walking along the tow-path who answered to the description the policeman had given of the thief. Pursuit was made by some of our swift young men. Thief ran across the bottom to the bend in the river, and, having the start, reached it just before the boat started, and was soon out of the reach of his pursuers. Walter Speer having a horse, caught up in time to see him off, and generously offered to shoot him if he didn't surrender; an offer which he magnanimously declined. Walter, having no "dissolver" along with him, didn't press the matter of shooting. Later in the evening an equestrian party started in the direction of Newton Hamilton to look for the culprit. One of them espied a calf in a field, and, supposing it to be thief, gave pursuit. Calf ran. Pursuer ordered calf to stop or he would shoot; but calf paid no more attention to such a threat than did the thief proper. The calf wasn't caught. It is likely running yet.

Then it was found that burglars had been active in this vicinity. A man traveled through Mr. Ed. M'Kittrick's house with a lighted lamp, and only desisted when discovered by the waking of one of the inmates. A person entered ex-sheriff Bathurst's kitchen, but left without telling his errand, when he heard Mrs. B. coming. A presumable thief entered Mr. Heiney's house, and took, from a cupboard, a pie and two razors. That was a practical thief. He will doubtless engage in the barbering business. Gen. McComb lost three watches, worth $250.00 in all—abstracted from his house while the family were sleeping. The pirate who cabbaged these was taking time by the forelock. Nobody has been carried off as yet.

There was a picnic at Jack's Spring on the 26th ultimo, or rather there were three picnics at one time and place. Jack's Spring is on the top of Jack's Mountain about four miles from Mount Union by the road; and the road is very rough and very steep. It is a large spring and the water is very good. Near this spring was located the cabin of the celebrated Captain Jack of Indian fighting fame; and near here his wife and children were murdered by the noble red men. *Vide* Jeffries heavy story in the Altoona *Tribune*. About seventy-five persons were at the picnic, including a party from McVeytown, one from Beaver Dams and one from Newton Hamilton. They had a pleasant time until it began to rain. Anybody who would ride in a wagon up that road ought to have a good time. It rains often now.

On Wednesday last the route agent going east failed to throw off any of the county papers due at Mt. Union. All were carried on to some point eastward and brought back in the evening. As a consequence some people in the lower end of the county did not receive their county papers until two or three days later than the time when they should have been due. Some of these route agents must be wholesome customers. One day only three letters were given off at this station; and the mail for all the southern part of the county is put off at Mount Union. Comment is unnecessary. Where is the civil service bureau? There is enough complaint about the management of some of the post offices in the county, but to have mails carried in that style is exasperating.

The track on the E. B. T. R. R. has been laid to within a couple of miles of Orbisonia; and a few days will see the road completed to that "promising" village. The gravel train runs over the road now at more than twenty miles an hour. After the road has been ballasted and levelled up, it can make thirty-five or forty miles an hour as easily and safely.

Mount Union is to have some more sidewalks. The ordinance said they must be completed in thirty days from date. The thirty days have nearly elapsed, and still but little new sidewalk is visible. It will be made though. The roads through the town or streets have been repaired too—and now we have discovered who the Street Commissioner is. He is all or any of the members of the Town Council. Last spring the mud was less than seventeen feet deep in some places in our streets. It is confidently expected that it will be deeper next spring, *

Consumers of coal will do well by calling on Flood & Cunningham, office 105 Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. tf

HENRY & Co are receiving this week a large assortment of ladies gaiters. 30-2t.

FIFTY CENTS WILL PAY FOR THE JOURNAL FOR THREE MONTHS!—We desire every Post Master in the county to send us at least four new subscribers for three months, at fifty cents each. This can readily be done, and at some of the larger offices double this numbe ought to be obtained. Send us FIFTY CENT and get the JOURNAL for three months! tf.

GOOD NEWS.—A new coal warf has been opened in West Huntingdon. Anthracite and Bituminous coal sold by Flood & Cunningham, office 105 Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. tf

Go to Henry & Co., and buy Delaines at 12½ and 15 cents, which sell elsewhere at 25 cents. 30-2t.

NEWS FIFTY-FOUR YEARS OLD.—We have come into possession of three old-time newspapers which are not only curiosities in a typographical point of view, but also contain matter which even at this day must possess a certain amount of interest for local readers. We herewith present an abstract of some of their contents:

The oldest of the three is styled the *Huntingdon Gazette*. It bears date Huntingdon, Pa., Thursday evening, December 23, 1819. The *Gazette* was "printed and published by John McCahan, every Thursday evening, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance." The number of this paper is given as No. 35 of Vol. 19, showing that the *Gazette* must have been established in 1800. The sheet is a four column one, and not much larger than one page of the JOURNAL. The first page is exclusively occupied by advertisements. The principal part of the space is filled with thirteen Sheriff sales, advertised by John Patton, Sheriff. The stockholders of the Huntingdon, Cambria, and Indiana Turnpike Company are notified to pay all arrears of installments called for and due, "justice to the creditors making this measure indispensible." The farm of Jacob Turby, deceased, contiguous to Pennsylvania Furnace, is offered for rent by John Anderson. James McKinney, dating his advertisement from Huntingdon jail, gives notice to his creditors that he has applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and fixes the second Monday of January, coming, for a hearing. Garber & Dorris, Huntingdon, have just received a "general supply of new goods suitable to the season." Six cents reward is offered by Martin Orlady for the apprehension of George Householder, an apprentice to the shoemaking trade.

The second page and nearly all of the third is taken up by President James Monroe's message to the Sixteenth Congress of the United States, delivered at Washington, December 7, 1819. On third page is the only original matter the paper contains. It is a thirteen line item, to the effect that Mr. John Robinson, of the Loop, had recently killed a calf, twenty-one months old, that weighed when dressed, 600 pounds. A reprint of the doings of the Pennsylvania Legislature for December 10, 1819, follows. Among the advertisements is one in which Dr. James Coffey furnishes the information that he has taken up permanent residence in Huntingdon, and solicits custom. "Advice to the poor given gratis," he adds, "from 8 until 9 o'clock in the morning." Mr. Fritzgerald's second practicing ball will be held in Huntingdon on the 30th instant, and ladies and gentlemen are invited to be present. Charles B. Seely, from the Ebensburg jail, makes application for the benefit of the insolvent act. C. Garber, Frankstown, offers some houses, lots, and tracts of land for sale, and William Dean, wants to rent a tract of land in Hopewell township. C. Raymond and David Newingham both have salt for sale.

The fourth page is filled as to three columns with reading matter clipped from exchanges. Among the advertisements is one calling an election for officers of the Huntingdon, Cambria, and Indiana Turnpike Company; one notifying the public that Thomas M'Millan has opened a cabinet-making shop in Huntingdon; one offering shearing machines for sale, and an executor's notice.

The second paper is also a copy of the Huntingdon *Gazette*, dated Dec., 30, 1819. Its advertisements are nearly a transcript of the ones noticed, and its reading matter is composed exclusively of extracts from other papers.

The third paper is the *Village Monitor*, printed in Huntingdon, January 6, 1820, and edited and published by J. M. Barbour and Hetty Ramsey. Terms, $2 per annum, payable in advance; or $2.50 at the expiration of the year. The only item of interest it contains is this: "There being no paper finished at the mill, we are obliged to issue but half sheet this week." It is about the same size as the *Gazette*.

These papers, compared with those printed at the present day, present a ludicrous contrast as to the contents and general workmanship. But it must be taken into consideration in this connection that they were the offspring of an art which was then comparatively in its infancy. Fifty-four years ago—a quarter of a century before the erection of Blair into a county—long before the idea of the construction of the Portage or Pennsylvania railroad was dreamed of—long before the incoming of the first white settler to the tract of ground upon which the city of Altoona now stands! —*Altoona Tribune.*

THE SEQUEL TO THE WM. H. PATTERSON AFFAIR.—Two men, who are suspected with having killed one Mr. Patterson, whose body was found below Petersburg, Huntingdon county, last week, with his skull fracturred, were arrested near Penfield, this county, on Monday, and taken over on the train in irons. Mr. Patterson, who had been farming in the neighborhood of Yellow Springs, went to Huntingdon with these two men, who had been harvesting for him, to draw money from the bank to pay them; and the last that was seen of him living, was in their company, after he had drawn a large amount of money.—It is said that four hundred dollars was upon these men when arrested.—*Osceola Reveille.*

Thus it seems the further the report of this matter got from home, the more exaggerated it become. It is true that McComly and Weakly, who had harvested for Patterson, and who had accompanied him to this place, were arrested, in Clearfield county, and brought to this place, on mere suspicion that they had dealt foully with Patterson, but here the matter ended, so far as they were concerned.—There was not a particle of truth in the report credited, by the *Reveille*, that a body was found below Petersburg, this county, or the still more improbable story that was circulated at Altoona that the body of Patterson was found on the Sinnamahoning.

The uncle of Wm. H. Patterson had personally gone to Clearfield to hunt up Messrs. McComly and Weakly, and he arrived here with them on Tuesday. On his arrival here he was informed that Wm. H. Patterson had been seen at work on the Sunbury and Lewistown railroad, about twelve miles from Freedom Forge. Mr. Patterson sent a messenger at once to ascertain the truth of the statement, with directions, if the person turned out to be Wm. H. Patterson, to telegraph immediately, and bring him up in the next train. A telegram was received, confirming the report, and the Clearfield men liberated at once. The unfortunate man was brought up in the mail train, and it was apparent to all that his mind was very much affected. He was taken to his home the same evening. The Messrs. McComly and Weakly no doubt feel, and justly too, that they were greatly wronged, but we assure them that the matter is just as painful to the friends or Mr. Patterson as it can be to them. They are the unfortunate victims of the freaks of an unsound mind.

READ THIS AND REFLECT.—It seems like a waste of space and money to advertise our goods, when it is a fact, that our store is crowded by customers from morning till night. And the reason of this crowd is, that our store is always filled, from top to bottom, with the freshest goods the eastern markets can afford, which we sell at prices as low, if not lower than the lowest. And the reason of this is we buy our immense stock of goods for cash and sell to no one but who will pay, therefore we don't have to make good customers, pay the debts of bad ones. He have now on hand a beautiful assortment of Lawns, Percales, Cretounes, Poplins, and white goods which we will sell at prices lower than was ever before offered in this market. All that any one has to do to be convinced of this fact is to call and examine the goods. To farmers we say bring on your produce, for which we will give you the highest prices.

2t. HENRY & Co.

Flood & Cunningham guarantee the weight of all coal sold by them. tf

THE LOCAL PAPER.—*How it Advertises a Town and How it is Paid for it.*—That localities may be advertised as profitable as business houses, is shown by the fact that a mining and smelting company has leased 10,000 acres of lead lands in Missouri, to which attention was directed by a local paper.—*Rowell's Reporter.*

What we would like to know is, who paid that "local paper" for advertising those 10,000 acres of lead land? For every $2 on subscription, the publishers gave value received; for all the money taken in for job work, an equivalent in labor and stock is given, and for every advertisement paid for, the advertiser gets some return, or else they would not have advertised. Yet who paid for "advertising the locality?" Suppose the "local press" failed, or utterly refused to advertise their localities, where would some of the "rich men" thereabouts be—the land owners and speculators, for instance? Yet, if a publisher or editor get a pass over a railroad, he is a "dead head." No gentleman; very few editors or publishers ever get "perquisites" that they don't fully and completely earn. "Dead heading" is practiced to a greater extent on the press than it is on our railroads. Everybody "dead heads" on the press. Some borrow their neighbor's paper, and read it regularly every week, with as much importance as though they had a receipt for a year's subscription in their pocket; others take and read the paper six months or a year and then cheat the publisher out of his pay, which is the meanest kind of dead heading. If a man gets married, he is so happy that he hands the minister ten or twenty dollars and requests him to have his marriage announced in the papers. The minister carries the notice to the editor and says, "I married an interesting young couple at Grind Stone, last Sunday, and the bridegroom requested me to have it announced in your paper." The editor mutters to himself, "another dead head," tells the minister he will publish it, and the man of God departs. The lawyer who pleads a case in court—the politician who talks from the rostrum—and the capitalist who invests his means to aid the prosperity and progress of the community, are all "dead heading" on the press. The press feels too sensibly the injustice of this burdensome and outrageous system of "dead-heading."—*Ex.*

THE CHAMPION ROWER COMING.—Joe Cloud, the champion rower, is coming up the "raging canawl." On Monday of last week he arrived at Reading, with his boat, by way of East Pennsylvania railroad from Allentown, water facilities not having been afforded him between those cities. A few minutes after arriving he had his boat conveyed to the Schuylkill river, and thence he started up the Union canal, expecting to reach Lebanon in the evening. He ought to reach this place by Thursday or Friday next. He left Harrisburg on last Monday afternoon. From thence he intends taking the Susquehanna until the confluence of the Juniata is reached, when he will row up the Juniata to Hollidaysburg.—From that place he will have his boat conveyed across the Allegheny mountains to Portage, Cambria county, where he will take to the water again for Pittsburg. The smoky city reached he will be able to make good time down the Ohio to Cairo and down the Mississippi to New Orleans, his destination.

To win the wager of $5,000, which has been made on the rowing feat of 3,600 miles, Cloud must average twenty-five miles per day and must eat and sleep in his boat. The oarsman, although allowed 145 days to make the trip, is confident of accomplishing it in 125 days. His daily average since he left Philadelphia has been about 28 miles.

Cloud is a native of this State and resided in Harrisburg for a number of years. He has been in the United States marine service and possesses considerable nautical experience.—He is six feet tall, weighs 216 pounds, measures forty-five inches around the chest, sixteen around the arm muscle, and seventeen and a half inches around the calf. His muscular development is extraordinary, and his powers of endurance very great. He wears the customary sailor's uniform and is protected from the rays of the sun by a large straw hat. The boat which Cloud is rowing weighs sixty pounds and is fifteen feet and a half long.

A NEW PLAGUE TO THE FARMERS.—A new, and we fear a very formidable plague, is about to visit the wheat crop of the farmer, which should be looked to as soon as possible. Last summer, for the first time, we were visited by the cabbage worm, and its early appearance this summer shows that it is likely to become a fixed and destructive annoyance. On the 10th inst., Mr. D. K. Noell, whilst visiting and inspecting the crops of some of the farmers of Manchester township, in this county, was shown by Mr. George Litchenberger, on his farm, near New Holland, a peculiar worm that preys upon and eats out the farinaceous substance of the wheat after it has ripened.

The worm has never been known to the farmers in this section before. It is about an inch long, and half an inch in circumference, of a white color, with a light green tint. The head has a free articulation, and looks like a cuneated horn-clad punch, well calculated to aid a formidable looking pair of semi-lunar horizontal jaws, that work laterally, like sharp sickles toward each other, in breaking down and hollowing out a grain of wheat, which it does by commencing at the top of the grain and working in a transverse direction to the base, leaving but the shell. On further inquiry among the farmers, they expressed ignorance of the worm, until requested to examine, when it was found. From this we infer that it must have commenced its ravages only a day or two before the ripening of the wheat.

This worm is, no doubt, the larva of an insect that deposits its eggs on the wheat ears as soon as they shoot, and are matured and ready for work as soon as the wheat ripens. If such wheat, with the worms in it, is housed in the barn and suffered to remain long, it may prove more disastrous to the farmer than the fly, midge or weevil.—*York Dem. Press.*

NOTICE.—Having other business requiring all our attention, we offer our Mercantile business for sale.

Our store has long been known as doing a good trade in the better class of goods, and as always having a good cash custom, for a line of goods affording the merchant a margin.

Our sales in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings from our Carpet Room have never been more satisfactory than during the present season.

The rooms are the most comfortable and best finished in this part of the State, and will be leased favorably to the party purchasing the stock.

Our terms will be found very easy, and our books showing our sales are open to the inspection of any one desiring to purchase.

This is a rare opportunity of engaging in a well established business, in which success is already assured.

Possession given the coming Fall.

FISHER & SONS.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 16, 1873-4t.

A STORE FOR SALE.—The undersigned being in ill-health, desires to engage in some out-door business, consequently he will sell his entire Store, consisting of a full stock of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Notions, &c., &c., located on the corner of Ninth and Washington Streets, West Huntingdon, known as the "Heffright & Wattson Stand." It is one of the best locations in the town. The terms will be as reasonable, if not more so, than can be obtained elsewhere. Persons desiring to invest, will find it to their advantage to apply within ten days. A. ETNIER.

July 30, '73-2t.

FOR SALE—A spring-wagon, suitable for one or two horses. It is as good as new, and will be sold cheap. Inquire at Williams' Marble Yard. [jy23-3t

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—If you have a daughter to educate, and desire for her a really good school, one combining wholesome discipline, through teaching, and the influence of a Christian home, send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue of the Pittsburgh Female College. The college outranks any ladies' school in the State and is among the best in the country.—The buildings have just been refitted in excellent style, and twenty-five teachers employed for the coming year. The management earnestly request all who have daughters to educate to call and examine the buildings, and make themselves acquainted with the methods of teaching and the superior advantages afforded. Not the least important item is the fact that the College was not established for private gain, but to meet a public want, and hence *the charges are less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations.* The fall term commences September 10.

SENATORIAL.—The friends of Capt. B. X. Blair (and they are many) will present his name to the Republican County Convention next week, for State Senator. We must have a strong man if we wish to carry this district. *

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
for the week ending August 2, 1873	7754
Same date last year	5352
Increase for week	2402
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	263,292
Same date last year	174,496
Increase for year 1873	887,96

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

TWO HUNDRED WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS FOR SALE.

Apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

Consumers of coal will do well by calling on Flood & Cunningham, office 105 Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. tf

KITTS and ½ barrels new Mackeral just arriving at Henry & Co.'s. 30-2t.

Flood & Cunningham guarantee the weight of all coal sold by them. tf

BEAUTIFUL Shawls for sale at Henry & Co.'s. 30 2t.

NEW Hats and Caps just arriving at Henry & Co.'s. 30-2t.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

From Orbisonia.

ORBISONIA, dish kounty, chuly bout dwendy seven dimes, Mr. Tearpun, Eschuire: ven i got den CHURNAL vaut hat my last ledder in i vos mat oll ofer, you no dem dings i tolt u too dell Mishter Voods bout buting me und brudder chake on ter chury. u no i tolt u chust to visper dem dings tu Mishter Voods so ne potty hears dem, und u chust puplish dem in ter CHARNAL, dot vaus not noice, dot is so. Now Mishter Tearpun, i tells u some more dings bout Mishter Voods und ter chury, und some udder dings too.

Ven ech coom from charmany de beples here all say u musht choin ter litteraties, und I not no vaut dem dings means, und i gits on mine spex und hunt mine pig dichunary all ofer und I findsh no litteraties ter, und den i ax der beples vaut dem ding means und to say it means pigpugs. say i musht choin Mr. Voods meetin. Vel den me und bruder chake go tu Mishter Voods und dell him we vant to choin his meetin und mak pigpugs too. Vel den Mishter Voods tolt me und brudder chake dot we musht shware dot we do all dem dings vaut he dell us tu do whether we like tu do dem dings or not. we mucht go tu der deleghate meetins und chust wote all dem men vaut he dells us to wote for, und den ven he gets us on der chury we musht chust decite de vay he vants us tu. Vel chake he gits mat all ofer und says Mishter Voods i schware no such dings, und den i got mat all ofer too und me und brudder chake dell mishter voods dot vaus not te vay in charmany; de beples dere not ax u to schware such dings; so Mishter Voods he got mat too und nefer say nothing tu me und Brudder chake since, und we nefer say noding to him too, dish long dime ago. und now i spose me und brudder chake gits not on der chury any more atol. Mr. Voods mak fool Pigeons of tu many beples. he promise dem an ofish if ta git sume delegits und den he mak fool mid dem, und gif ta ofish tu som pigpug. dot ish not noice, i dinks he goes under dish dime und i dink dat *Glope* baber und Breacher goes under too alder dime any more atol. Mr. Tearpurn dit u saw dem noice chapders vaut dot breache. write for der *Glope* baper, he right chust like ter goot pook. Vat u dinks makes him so mat? i dinks he gits hiscorns pinched vey he snaps chust like a mat tog. i vonder if he don't gits his feet froshen in der snow last vinder. i dells u Mishter Tearpurn he ish von smart vellow. i likes he cumes tu dish down ovwer we have no pretty vidders here dot ish so. i vonder if he rites any more chapders bout dem dings; if he do, I vond him tu rite some dings bout me und brudder chake und mine brudder in Timon Walley und dem Bolekads, i dings he vood be goot tu rite bout Bolekats alder dime. Mr. Tearpurn i vaus glat tu here from mine brudder Johonas in timon walley. i neffer see him dish long dime ago. but i vaus a little mat bout him und Mattelenor hatchin dem Bolkads eys out. U no Mishter Tearpurn me und my frow ish consitered pig pugs in dish big down, und i always tolt dem my brudder in Timon walley vaus a pig pug too, but dish Bolekat story spoilt de hole dings. now de beples tant me und say i tolt dem storys bout mine brudder. O Mishter Tearpurn ven u see min brudder i vish u gits him tu quit hatchin dem Bolekads. de beples mak so much fun of me dot i haf von brudder vas in Bolkads und if he musht rase dem dings chust dell him do cume down here und we can gif him egs dot vil hatch Bolkats vaut not shmell so pat as dem in Timon Walley. Mishter Tearpurn dot vaus von bitty bout Mattelenor hittin mine brudder mit de rolen pin on ter nose, dot vaus not noice, she ustu lik him mit der brom stik ovwer he had to do dem dings or he liks Mattelenor. Still Mishter Tearpurn ven Johonas ish soper he ish a very noice man und if he chust quit raisin dem Bolekatts und coam to dish down he makes von noice chendleman schust like me und chake. CHRISTLEY.

From Lincoln Township.

HUKKLEBERE REGE, (wich is in de Dounshipp of Liuken, in de koundy of Hundington, in de Shtade of Bensilfani), Juli te nince, 1873.—Well, Mr. Nuce Baber man, as de dimes is kommin rount for de Bebles do gets demselfs dogether in de tiferent dounshipps and de douns fer do sents der bebles do der Kounty Konfenshen, mi minate has been traut oud in dat wase. You nows ware de Karron is dare wil de Pusserds be do. In dot Konfenshen i shmell Karron aut dare i wants do be to; i nede nod sa woo i menes wen i sa Karron, as de faithful nose woo i menes wen i sa Karron. My mint has peen draut oud in dot tirexion fer a long dimes. i wands do go do dot Konfenshen, bud as dare was a liddle tificuldy at lasht Spring Elexion, i dot i woot just luke rount unt fiat oud hoo wos de fathful, unt i wud hich up mid him. So at lasht i dot on Misder Deken Shefflebrunner, ash he hash a goot many frients. if id hat nod bene fer dat liddle afare of mine ad de lashtSpring lexsion, if id hat nod bene fer dat, i dinks i wood not haf hat to hich on mit ter Deaken, but den he has de frients, unt dat is efferry dings you no, so i wend to der Deaken and mate al rite mit him. i dels him dare wase shust one dings dat i wud like to se in dat Konfenshen, unt dat was tis—i node he hat a frent wands to be Kounty Dreasurer, i drote oud de bade, unt de Deken dook de bade, huck and all. So de Deaken unt me hich up demes so luke oud. de Deken unt me is kummin do dat Konfenshen, dat is as shure as me und Betssy has got a papy. Now dare is a notter dings dot i nose wil helb de Deken unt me, und dot is i make it al rite mit te tiferent kanditates, so dat we wil gif ech of dem one wote in dot Konfenshen. den you dinks dat was purty goot for a tuchman—i dinks it wos. dare is a nodder tings wat is on my mint, und dot is dis:—de kanditates hat bedder haf blendy of ise gream on hants, as it wil dake about dwise as mutch as before de Lokol Opshon any how do yo? i dinks we shuld hav Konfenshens apout two dimes a yere in blase of one, dond you sink so? i will kontinue to worrich for to harmonise de Barte, unt i nose if der Deaken unt me kums to dot konfenshen we ken make dat al rite. if you only node how much i wood like do haf de olt Barty berry der hachet, and be agane a grade Republikin Barty, you wood nod wonter dat me unt der Deken wands do kum do der Konfenshen. i dinks i haf dold you al der nuce so goot py.

FRITZ HUNSPARGER.

From Saxton.

SAXTON, August 2nd, 1873.

EDITOR HUNTINGDON JOURNAL: An entertainment came off in Saxton, on July 24th, which was gotten up for the benefit of the Presbyterian Sunday School, in this place, and as notices have appeared in the Bedford and Everett papers, I thought you might feel slighted did you not receive a notice of it. The idea was originated by Miss L. M. Stewart, and was ably seconded by Capt. E. H. Turner. The entertainment was a success. Part 1st was a Cantata, entitled, "Esther the Beautiful Queen." The piece was taken from the Scriptural account of Haman, Mordecai and Queen Esther.

Solos were sung by Miss L. M. Stewart, Miss Lou Steele, Miss Lillie Angle and Miss Lillie Mitchell. These ladies sang very well, and were highly applauded, but Miss Lou Steele fairly brought down the house. Capt. Rhodes as King Ahasuerus, was magnificent, especially when condemning Haman to death. I would do a great injustice if I passed over David White, who took the part of Mordecai. His solo with Miss Lillie B. Angle, who acted the part of Queen Esther, was one of the triumphs of the evening. Capt. Turner acted the part of Haman with his usual vigor and grace. It was amusing to see with what complacency he received the praises of the Jews. The whole of part first was a success.

Part second consisted of Tableaux. Tableau 1st, Evening Devotions, was very pretty; Tableau 2d, Flower Girls, Nos. 1 and 2, Miss Laura Faulkner as No. 1, looked like an impersonation of Spring, while Miss Julia Turner looked as if some dire calamity had overtaken her, for she as No. 2, was full of *flour*. The next was Night and Morning, by Miss Lou Steele and Alleman, this was the best one of the evening, Bridal Scenes, No. 1 and 2, No. 1 represented a wedding, and No. 2, a large *bridle*. The next scene was calculated to arouse the patrotism of every American present. It was entitled "Goddess of Liberty" supported by Army and Navy. Miss Lou Steele, as Goddess, did great credit to herself, and was well supported by Capt. Rhodes as Army and Wilson Turner as Navy. The next was the "Gambler's Vision," representing a party of Gamblers surprised at their revels by a spirit. Miss Jessie Alleman enacted the part of the spirit well, while Weisel Turner looked as if she were going to take the top of his head off.

Next came "Taking the Veil" and the "Fortune Teller," two very pretty scenes. Owing to the lateness of the hour some scenes were omitted. A great deal of credit is due to Capt. Turner and Miss Stewart. FUN.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., August 5, 1873.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 00
Extra Flour	7 00
Family Flour	8 00
Red Wheat	1 40
White Wheat	1 50
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	65
Butter	20
Brooms ₱ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₱ pound	25
Beans ₱ bushel	2 00
Beef	7½ 8
Cloverseed ₱ 64 pounds	4 00
Corn ₱ bushel on ear	55
Corn shelled	55
Chickens ₱ lb	8
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	1 75
Candles ₱ lb	12½
Cranberries ₱ quart	18
Dried Apples ₱ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₱ lb	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	15
Feathers	80
Flaxseed ₱ bushel	1 25
Hops ₱ pound	25
Hickory Nuts ₱ bushel	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	8
Hay ₱ ton	12 00
Lard ₱ lb	10
Large onions ₱ bushel	1 50
Oats	40
Potatoes ₱ bushel new	80
Plaster ₱ ton ground	13 00
Rags	3
Rye	75
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2 00
Rye Straw ₱ bundle	15
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	30

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1873.

SEEDS—In cloverseed nothing worthy of notice doing. Timothy is nominal at $4.25@4.40 per bushel. Flaxseed is dull at $2.15.

Coffee, sugar and molasses are very firm, and the stock of the latter is reduced to 652 hogsheads, against 6,165 hogsheads at this time last year. Of sugar the stock is 3,567 hogsheads, 4,801 boxes, 2,311 baskets, against 18,070 hogsheads, 2,961 boxes and 4,681 bags the same time last year.

There is less activity in the flour market, prices are unchanged. Sales of 800 barrels, in lots, at $3.50@4.25 for superfine, $4@5.37½ for extras, $6.75@8 for spring wheat extra family, $7.50@8.50 for Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. do., and $8.75@10 for fancy brands as in quality. Rye flour is quoted at $4.50@4.75. In corn meal no sales.

In wheat there is not much doing. Sales of Pennsylvania and southern red at $1.50@1.58, western do. at $1.40@1.55, and amber at $1.58@1.60. Rye is nominal. Corn is quiet at 57½@58c for yellow and 56@58c for mixed, 7,000 bushels sold. Oats are unchanged, sales of 3,000 bushels at 48@50c for white, and 40@44c for mixed.

CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, August 4, 1873.

Prices to-day for beef cattle ranged thus: Best beeves $5.50@6.87, that generally rated first quality $4.50@5.50,

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

How to Treat Horses.

No one of the domestic animals is so much akin to men with reference to feeling and ambition as the horse, for when he sweats with a heavy load, when he gets into diffieult places, and when he is hurt by his harness or saddle, he shrinks almost in the same way that a man does. His nerves seem to be equally sensitive with ours, and especial pains should be taken to see that his harness sets easily and does not gall him, and during this hot weather the lightest rig should be used and every superfluous strap removed.

Let the stable be airy and clean, and when the work is done for the day, let the horse roll, if he will, and then bathe his limbs, back, and flanks. It is absolutely necessary to use a back-band, the owner should be careful to see that it is not too short, or buckled too tight, and that the pad is soft and kept in good order. It is absolutely disgraceful for a farmer's horse to have a sore back, because it signifies that it its owner is both careless and cruel. A sore back is a serious annoyance, and three or four weeks with the best of treatment are required for a cure. If, however, the case remains wholly or only in part removed, the healing scab is broken and irritated, the sore may become almost incurable and the animal become of little value. It should be a good cause for criminal prosecution if any owner permits his horse to get into this condition. The remedy for old sores is pulverized burnt alum to eat away the proud flesh, and for fresh ones, soap suds, but probably luke warm water is better. Harsh irritating applications, whether for outward or internal ills, should be avoided, for they indicate profound ignorance in him who prescribes. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

Orchards.

On a recent trip into the country, over some 37 miles of territory, one thing was very noticeable and that was the forlorn and neglected appearance of the trees. Sod of perhaps ten or twenty years growth covered the ground, rough, scaly bark covered the trees, and water sprouts in the trees and about the roots, and rough leaves were the main characteristics.

Now, orchards need as much care as cereals and they repay careful cultivation and work. Old orchards need not be pruned much, but by watching the water sprouts in June, and removing them then, is all that is really needful, they come out then and only leave a small hole which soon heals, while cutting one off only brings five forward. Dead limbs should be removed as soon as they become such. The rough bark should be kept off, as it is the chosen home of the codding moth. Scrape this bark off with some blunt hoe, and then apply a wash of strong lye or soap cuttings as high up as it can be put, do this each spring and the trees will be rich and glossy, and yield perfect fruit and foliage. Hogs should be kept in the orchards from the time the cider apples are gathered until the beginning of the next year's gathering; they keep the soil well stirred, eat the larvæ of beetles, and manure the soil. Sheep are not worth half as much. Young orchards may be cultivated if care is taken to manure them well with forest soil or muck. Iron fillings at the roots are good for trees. Hogs and poultry are the benefactors of the orchards. —*Ohio Farmer.*

What Underdraining Does.

It dries the soil. It moistons it. It makes it porous, and therefore mellow at the touch of the plow. It makes the land work easier. It warms the ground in cool weather, and cools it in over hot weather. It is earlier in the spring, and later in the fall, in tillable condition. It assists the frosts to a great extent during the winter. Is indispensable to grow grain successfully, and grass that makes good butter and cheese. It is the cure of malaria; makes a country warmer; increases the value of land. It stands the heavy rains without harm, passing off the surplus water and retaining its fertility. It will bear stock on it earlier in the season, and sooner without harm after a rain. It is a comfort to know you have it. But, it must be done well, else there is a loss, often the loss of the whole labor.

Freezing will not Kill Cured Corn.

I wish in this to correct the erroneous opinion going the rounds of the press. It is popularly supposed that a temperature of four degrees below zero will kill the germ of corn. This is not so, my corn was exposed to twenty-two degrees below zero last winter, and every kernel grew. The trouble generally comes in autumn. The farmer delays husking his corn till a cold rain comes on, ending with a snow storm and freeze. The corn not yet thoroughly cured in the shock, is first saturated by the rain and then frozen and the germ is killed. Corn husked and thoroughly cured before cold weather comes on, may be carried to the North Pole and brought back and planted, and I will warrant it to grow. H. R. BEACH, in *Ohio Farmer.*

Raising Calves.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says: "I allow the calf to suck until the milk is fit to use and then teach it to drink; I give it milk warm from the cow a few times, and then a tea made from early cut hay, with one quart of new milk at a feed. When it gets a little older, I put in a handful of oat meal, increasing the quantity as it grows older. When it gets so that it eats hay, I stop giving milk, and in a few weeks stop the tea; I then give it warm water with oat meal, until it goes to pasture. As soon as the nights become cool in the Fall, I put the calves in the barn. The first winter they are fed on good early cut hay and roots, if I have them, if not, I give them a little meal. Under this system I have large thrifty yearlings. They generally come in when they are two years old, and make the best of cows. I raise none but those from thorough-bred bulls."

United States Laws.

(Published by Authority.)

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 31.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30th 1874, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and hereby appropriated for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1873, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, and where the exigencies of the service require it, goods supplies for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, may be purchased and transported during the current fiscal year:

For payment of eight superintendents of Indian affair namely: Two superintendents for the tribes east of the Rocky mountains; one for Oregon: one for the Territory of Washington; one for the Territory of Arizona; one for the Territory of New Mexico; one for California, and one for the Territory of Montana, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For pay of seventy one agents of Indian affairs, namely: Three for the tribes in Washington Territory, namely: Neah Bay, Yakuma, and Skokomish agencies.

Two for the tribes in Nevada, namely: Pi-Ute and Walker River and Pyramd Lake agencies.

Two for the tribes in Idaho, namely: Nez Perce and Fort Hall agencies.

One for the tribes in Wyoming, namely: Shoshone and Bannock agencies.

Six for the tribes in New Mexico, namely: Abiquin, Navajo, Cimmaron, Mescalero Apache, Southern Apachs, Pueblo agencies.

Two for the tribes in Colorado, namely: Los Pinos and White agencies.

Six for the tribes in Nebraska, namely: Great Nemaha, Omaha, Winebago, Pawnee, Otoe, Santee agencies

Three for the tribes in Kansas namely: Pottawatomie, Kaw or Kansas and Kickapoo agencies.

Ten for the tribes in Indian Territory, namely: Sac and Fox, Quapaw, Neosho, Kiowa and Comanche, Upper Arkansas, Wichita, Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw and Seminole agencies.

One for the tribes in Minnesota, namely: Chippewa agency.

One for the tribes in Iowa, namely: Sac and Fox of Iowa agency; and it shall be the duty of said agent to reside at or near where said tribes are located, giving all necessary time to their education and instructing them in the agriculture and mechanic arts.

Two for the tribes in Wisconsin, namely: Green Bay, La Pointe agencies.

Seven for the tribes in Arizona, namely: Papago, Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, Chiricahui, Camp Verde, Camp Apache and Moquis Pueblo agencies, one hundred and sixty five thousand dollars, Provided, That it shall be the duty of the President to dispense with the services of such Indian agents and superintendents herein mentioned as may be practicable; and where it is practicable he shall require the same person to perform the duties of two agencies of superintendencies for one salary.

For pay of special agent for the Goship Western and Northwestern bands of Shoshones, in Western Utah and Eastern Nevada, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of clerk to superintendent for California, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For temporary clerks to superintendents, six thousand two hundred dollars.

Two for the tribes in Idaho, namely: Nez Perce and Fort Hall agencies at five hundred dollars per annum each.

Four for the tribes in Montana, namely: Flatheads, Blackfeet, Crow and Milk River agencies. at four hundred dollars each.

Ten for the tribes in Dakota namely: Red Cloud, Whetstone, Yankton, Ponca, Upper Missouri, Grand River, Cheyenne River, Fort Berthold, Sisseton, and Devil's Lake agencies, at four hundred dollars per annum each.

One for the tribes in Wyoming, namely: Shoshone and Bannock agency at five hundred dollars.

One for the tribes in Utah, at five hundred dollars per annum.

Eight for the tribes in New Mexico, namely: one for the New Mexico superintendency, two for the Navajo agency, and one each for the Alliquin, Cimmaron, Mescalero Apache, Southern Apache, and Pueblo agencies, at five hundred dollars per annum each.

Three for the tribes in Colorado, namely: Los Pinos and White River agencies and Denver special agency, at five hundred dollars per annum each.

Seven for the tribes in Nebraska, namely: Two for the Great Nemaha agency, and one each for the Winnebago, Omaha, Pawnee, Otoe and Santee agencies, at four hundred dollars per annum each.

Three of the tribes in Kansas, namely: Pottawatomie, Kaw, or Kansas, and Kickapoo agencies, at four hundred dollars each.

Eleven for the tribes in Indian Territory, namely: Two for the Upper Arkansas agency, one each for the Kiowas, Sac and Fox, Quapaw, Neosho, Wichita, Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole agencies, at four hundred dollars per annum each.

Four for the tribes in Minnesota, namely: Chippewa agency, at four hundred dollars each.

Five for the tribes in Michigan, namely: Mackinac agency, at four hundred dollars each.

One for the New York Indians, namely: New York agency, four hundred dollars,

One for the tribes in Iowa, namely: Sac and Foxagency four hundred dollars.

For buildings at agencies, and repairs of same, ten thousand dollars.

For vaccine matter and vaccination of Indians, five thousand dollars.

For presents to and provisions for Indians, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies, including traveling, incidental, current, and contingent expenses of superintendents and agents, and of their offices, fifty thousand dollars.

APACHES, KIOWAS, AND COMANCHES.

For purchase of clothing, as provided in same treaties, twenty six thousand dollars.

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of physician and teacher, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, five thousand dollars.

ARICKAREES, GROS VENTRES, AND MANDANS.

For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time, determine including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their comfort, civilization, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

BLACKFEET, BLOODS, AND PIEGANS.

For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine, and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in every other respect to promote their civilization, comfort and improvement, fifty thousand dollars.

CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

For sixth of thirty instalments provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October twenty eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, twenty thousand dollars.

For pay of physician and teacher, as per thirteenth article same treaty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of carpenter, farmer blacksmith, miller, and engineer, as per same article, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods for the Cheyenns and Arapahoes, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

CHICKASAWS.

For permanent in goods, three thousand dollars.

BOISE FORT BAND OF CHIPPEWAS.

For eighth of twenty instalments, for the support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron and steel and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shops as per third article treaty of April 7th 1861, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For eighth of twenty instalments, for the instruction of Indians in farming, and purchase of seeds, tools, and so forth, as per third article treaty of April 7th 1866, eight hundred dollars.

For eighth of twenty instalments of annuity in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco as per third article treaty of April 7th 1866, one thousand dollars.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuity goods and provisions, per sixth article treaty of April 7th 1866, one thousand five hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, in coin per fourth article treaty of September 30th 1854, five thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, for agricultural implements and cattle, carpenter and other tools and building materials, per fourth article treaty of September 30th 1854, three thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, for moral educational purposes, three hundred dollars of which to be paid to the Grand Portage band yearly, to enable them to maintain a school at their village, per fourth article treaty of September 30th 1854, three thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty of September 30th 1854, five thousand and forty dollars.

For seventeenth of twenty instalments, for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shops, per second and fifth articles treaty of September 30th 1854, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President, as per twelfth article treaty of September 30th 1854, and seventh article treaty of April 7th 1866, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For transportation, and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for Chippewas of Lake Superior, three thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

For seventh of ten instalments of the second series, in money, per fourth article treaty of October 4th 1842, and eighth article treaty of September 30th 1854, and third article treaty of May 7th 1864, four thousand one hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty five cents.

For seventh of the instalments of the second series, in goods, per fourth article treaty of October 4th 1842, and eighth article treaty of September 30th 1854, and third article treaty of May 7th, 1864, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments of the second series, for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty of October 4th 1842, and eighth article treaty of September 30th 1854, and third article treaty of May 7th 1864, six hundred and sixty seven cents.

For seventh of ten instalments of the second series, for the support of two smiths shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty of October 4th 1842, and eighth article treaty of September 30th 1854, and third article treaty of May 7th 1864, six hundred and sixty seven dollars and sixty seven cents.

For seventh of ten instalments of the second series, for pay of two farmers, per third article treaty of May seventh eighteen hundred and sixty four, three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty three cents.

For sixth of ten instalments, for the support of a school or schools upon said reservation, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, four thousand dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments, for the support of a physician, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments, for the purchase of necessary medicines, in accordance with third article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, three hundred dollars.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuities and provisions for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, in accordance with sixth article treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, PILLAGER AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS OF CHIPPEWA-INDIANS.

For last of ten instalments, to furnish said Indians with ten yoke of good work oxen, twenty log chains, two hundred grubbing hoes, ten plows, ten grindstones, one hundred axes, (handled,) twenty spades, and other farming implements, per fifth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four one thousand five hundred dollars.

For this amount, to be applied toward the support of a saw mill, to be built for the common use of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, as per sixth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one thousand dollars.

For pay of female teachers employed on the reservation to instruct Indian girls in domestic economy, one thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGER AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.

For nineteenth of thirty instalments of annuity, in money, per third article treaty of February twenty second eighteen hundred and fifty five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty six cents.

For nineteenth of thirty instalments of annuity, per third article treaty of February twenty second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of thirty instalments, for purposes of utility, per third article treaty of February twenty second eighteen hundred and fifty four, four thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of twenty instalments, for purposes of education, per third article treaty of February twenty second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF RED LAKE AND PEMBINA TRIBE CHIPPEWAS.

For this amount, as annuity, to be paid per capita to Red Lake band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty of October second, eighteen hundred and sixty three, and second article supplementary treaty of April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four ten thousand dollars.

For this amount, to the Pembina band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty, five thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifteen instalments, for same objects, for Pembina band of Chippewas, per same treaty, four thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifteen instalments, for the purchase of iron and steel, and other articles, for blacksmithing purposes, per same treaty as above, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For tenth of fifteen instalments, to be expended for carpentering, and other purposes, per same treaty, one thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifteen instalments, to defray expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments of the said Chippewa Indians, each member of the board to be paid not more than five dollars per day for not more than twenty days' service, and ten cents per mile for not more than three hundred miles' travel, three hundred and ninety dollars

For transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and iron and steel for blacksmiths, for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe, two thousand dollars.

CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, per second article treaty of November 16th 1805, and thirteenth article treaty of June 22nd 1855, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, for support of light horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty of October 18th 1820, and thirteenth article treaty of June 22nd 1856, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity for education, per second article treaty of January 20th 1825, and thirteenth article treaty of June 22nd 1855, six thousand dollars.

For interest on three hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and fifty seven dollars and ninety two cents, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the ninth and thirteenth articles treaty of January 20th 1825, and treaty of June 22nd 1855, nineteen thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and eighty nine cents.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS IN MIDDLE OREGON.

For fourth of five instalments, third series, for beneficial objects, per second article treaty of June 25th 1855, four thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school teacher per fourth article treaty of June 25th 1855, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For fourthteenth of twenty instalments, for salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty of June 25th, 1855, five hundred dollars.

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty of August 7th 1790, and fifth article treaty of August 7th 1856, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty of January 24th 1826, and fifth article treaty of August 7th 1856, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for iron and steel for shop per eighth article treaty of January 24, 1826, and fifth article treaty of August 7, 1856, two hundred and seventy d llars.

For blacksmithing and assistant, shop and tools, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, three hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon maker, six hundred dollars.

For education, one thousand dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations, two thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars, for purpose of education, per sixth article treaty of August 7, 1856, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on six hundred and seventy five thousand one hundred and sixty eight dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of third article treaty of June 14, 1867, thirty three thousand seven hundred and fifty eight dollars and forty cents.

CROWS.

For fifth of thirty instalments, to supply male persons, six hundred in number, over fourteen years of age, with a suit of good substantial woolen clothing, consisting of coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and woolen socks, at per ninth article treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For fifth of thirty instalments, to supply each female, seven hundred in number, over twelve years of age, with a flannel shirt, or the goods necessary to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestic, as per same article, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For fifth of thirty instalments, to supply three hundred and fifty boys and three hundred and fifty girls, under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woolen hose for each, per same article, five thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities may indicate to be proper, the sum of ten dollars for each Indian roaming, as per same article, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

For pay of a physician, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments, for pay of teacher and furnishing necessary books and stationery, under seventh article, same treaty, three thousand dollars.

For pay of second blacksmith, and iron and steel, as per eighth article of the same treaty, two thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to proper, the sum of twenty dollarf for each Indian engaged in agriculture, as per ninth article treaty, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

For pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per fifteenth article of the same treaty, five thousand two hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, seven thousand dollars.

DELAWARES.

For interest on thirty seven thousand one hundred and forty three dollars and thirty one cents, at five per centum, being the value, in part, of thirty six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty nine for education, per Senate resolution of June thirteenth eighteen hundred and thirty nine, and fifth article treaty of May sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven dollars and seventeen cents.

D'WAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For fourteenth instalment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty of January twenty second, eighteen hundred and fifty five, six thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty of January twenty second, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty of January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

FLATHEADS AND OTHER CONFEDERATED TRIBES

For last of five instalments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being the third series, for the beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty five, five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flatheads, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For transportation of annuity goods and provisions to said Indians, per fifth article treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty five, two thousand dollars.

GROS VENTRES.

For this amount, to be expendded in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged sick, and infirm, or the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

KANSAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, per second article treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty six, ten thousand dollars.

KICKAPOOS.

For twentieth instalment of interest on one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for educational and other beneficial purposes, per treaty May 18, 1854, five thousand dollars.

For this amount, to enable the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty made with the Kickapoo Indians, dated June 20, 1862, to be paid under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to twelve Kickapoo Indians who have become citizens of the United States, the same being their proportion of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars provided for said tribe for education and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May 1854, four thousand and fifty four dollars and five cents.

KLAMATH AND MODOC INDIANS.

For third of five stalments, to beapplied under the direction of the President, as per second article treaty of October 14, 1864, five thousand dollars.

For eighth of twenty instalments, for the purchase of tools and material for saw and flour mills, carpenter, blacksmith, wagon and plow maker shops, and books and stationery for the manual labor school, as per fourth article treaty of October 14, 1864, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For eighth of fifteen instalments, for pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker, as per fifth article treaty of October 14, 1864, six thousand dollars.

For eighth of twenty instalments, to pay salary and subsistence of one physician, one miller, and two school teacher, as per fifth article treaty of October 14, 1864, three thousand six hundred dollars.

MAKAH TRIBE.

For fourth of ten instalments of thirty thousand dollars, (being the fifth series), under direction of the President, as per fifth article treaty of January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty of January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teachers, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourteenth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer and physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, four thousand six hundred dollars.

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { B. F. ISENBERG, J. G. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.'S

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, GLASS, SALT, PLASTER, CEMENT, OAKUM, PITCH, &C., &C.

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.
Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

White Pine and Hemlock Lumber of all sizes. Boards, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Flooring, Siding, Sash, Door Frames, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Antracite, Gas and Bituminous Coal, by the Ton, Car or Boat Load. Feb.26,1873.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY

CALL AND SEE.

Jan. 4, '71. D. P. GWIN.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

Jan. 4, '71. S. S. SMITH.

BEE HIVE GROCERY,
No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.
at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.

Jan.17,1872.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, July 17, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 05	LE 8 15	Huntingdon	AR 8 20	AR 6 00
6 10	8 20	Long Siding	8 25	5 55
6 20	8 30	McConnellstown	8 18	5 45
6 27	8 37	Pleasant Grove	8 11	5 38
6 40	8 50	Marklesburg	7 58	5 25
6 50	9 00	Coffee Run	7 48	5 15
6 57	9 08	Rough and Ready	7 40	5 08
7 05	9 15	Cove	7 33	5 00
7 08	9 18	Fishers Summit	7 30	4 57
7 25	9 35	Saxton	7 10	4 40
7 40	9 50	Riddlesburg	6 55	4 25
7 48	9 58	Hopewell	6 48	4 18
8 00	10 15	Pipers Run	6 35	4 05
8 08	10 20	Brallier's Siding	6 28	3 58
8 15	10 26	Tatesville	6 20	3 50
8 20	10 30	B. Run Siding	6 15	3 45
8 25	10 35	Everett	6 08	3 38
8 35	10 45	Mount Dallas	6 05	3 35
9 00	11 10	BEDFORD	5 30	3 10

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 45	LE 7 30	Saxton	4 35	AR 7 05
10 00	7 45	Coalmont	4 20	6 50
10 05	7 50	Crawford	4 15	6 45
10 15	8 00	Dudley	4 05	6 35
AR 10 35		Broad Top City	3 45	

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD CINCINNATI EXPRESS	WESTWARD MAIL	WESTWARD WAY PASSENGER	WESTWARD MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD HARRISBURG ACCOM.	EASTWARD MAIL	EASTWARD PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41	N. Hamilton	1002	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 27	1 20	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 25	4 50	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 40 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 10 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	FAST LINE.	SUNBURY EXPRESS.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harris